INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 97 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

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Italian Advance On Addis Ababa Repulsed

Ethiopians Work Miracle Overnight

INVADERS ABANDON ATTACK

Thrice Repulsed They Suffer Serious Losses

ADDIS ABABA April 22.

Fierce fighting is reported from Warrahailu where the Crown Prince's guard is claimed to have repulsed numerous Italian attacks.

At nightfall the Ethiopians worked their way over inaccessible goat tracks round a steep mountain-side and suddenly attacked the Italians in the rear.

It is reported that the Italians broke and fled, leaving a portable wireless transmitter and many rifles.

Yesterday the Italians made repeated assaults on Tarmaber Mountain along the sides of which the Dessie-Addis Ababa road climbs with innumerable hairpin bends.

Thrice the Ethiopians are claimed to have repulsed the Italians inflicting serious losses, the Italians finally abandoning the attacks.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Addis Ababa to help and organise the defences of the Capital.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN FRONT

ROME, April 22.

A communique indicates that the advance on the Southern Front has taken Gen. Graziani's troops nearly 100 miles from the starting point.—Reuter's Special.

STORM BREAKS OUT IN SOUTHERN FRONT

MOGADISCIO, April 21.

Hundreds of Abyssinian corpses were carried on a swirling flood. The torrents were a sequel to the violent storm which broke out in the entire Southern Front on Sunday. Wireless communications were interrupted and aeroplanes were not able to fly until to-day.—Reuter's Special.

SANCTIONS DO HIT ITALY BADLY

GENEVA, April 21.

Further details of the effects of the Sanctions were given by Mr. Westman, President of the Sanctions Experts Committee, at the final meeting. He stated that during January 1936 Italian exports decreased by 46 per cent and imports by 39 per cent compared with January 1935.

Italian exports to Sanctionist countries have become negligible, while it was estimated that the Bank of Italy had lost about half its last reported gold reserves.—Reuter.

17 ITALIAN 'PLANES DESTROYED

ADDIS ABABA, April 21.

The Abyssinian Emperor is amassing a strong force in the mountains to the west and south-west of Dessie. The presence of this army is regarded as a serious threat to the Italian force in Dessie.

An Abyssinian patrol descended from the mountain fastness during the night, killed sentries guarding the Dessie aerodrome and destroyed seventeen aeroplanes according to an unconfirmed report.

When the Italian threat to reach Addis Ababa to-day failed to materialise, inhabitants began to trickle back to the capital.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN FORCE CUT OFF

MOGADISCIO April 21.

The first Libyan column is reported to have reached Sagag, 44 miles north of Bircut, cutting off the right wing of the Abyssinian defenders from Sesebani. The Abyssinian counter-attack is stated to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

It is estimated that half the Abyssinian force comprising 20,000 men was either dispersed in the bush or killed or wounded.—Reuter.

DUTCH RED CROSS UNIT RECALLED

THE HAGUE, April 21.

It is learned that the Dutch Red Cross has decided to instruct the Dutch Ambulance unit, now in Addis Ababa, to proceed to Djibouti and take the first available boat home.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT CANADA

OTTAWA, April 22.

President Roosevelt has provisionally accepted the invitation to visit Canada as the guest of the Governor-General, probably in Summer.—Reuter.

ITALIANS SEIZE DUTCH AMBULANCE

THE HAGUE, April 22.

The Dutch Red Cross has received a message reporting that equipment of the Dutch Ambulance was seized by the Italians. The Red Cross have applied to Addis Ababa for confirmation.—Reuter.

REACTION TO BANNU KIDNAPPING CASE

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Since the Daur Lashkar left their homes in North Waziristan on the 17th as a reaction to the Bannu Kidnapping Case, the situation remains unchanged. The majority of the Lashkar is hanging about the lower Khaisora Valley. They are being warned to-day that they cannot be allowed to stay. There is no encouragement from the surrounding tribes. The situation in the Settled District is quiet.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

KHAIRPUR GADI.

KARACHI, April 22.

A communique from Khairpur states: "His Highness Mir Faizmohd Khan's succession to the masnad of Khairpur State has been recognised by His Majesty the King Emperor. The dastarbandi ceremony will be performed at the Durbar to be held at Faizmahal, Khairpur at 6-30 p.m. on April 30.

JAI CATCHES THE EYE

Bombay Player Mistaken For Wazir Ali By English Crowd

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 22.

The Indian Cricketers did not practise to-day. Wazir Ali is nursing the finger which was injured at Patiala and will be unable to play against Worcester on May 2. It will probably be three weeks before he is fit.

Jai was the player who made a good impression yesterday and not Wazir Ali, for whom he was generally mistaken.

CEYLON ELECTION DISTURBANCE ECHO

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Pownall, Mr. Thomas said, Government has not yet received Ceylon Governor's report as regards election disturbances. Mr. Pownall pointed out, it was two months since the election was over. He suggested that the Governor be asked when the report would be ready. Mr. Thomas replied, he had already been in communication with the Governor and was expecting the report at an early date.—Reuter.

Lansdowne's Legacy

LONDON, April 22.

Lord Lansdowne left 14,04,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

General Strike In Palestine

ARAB LEADERS' DECISION

Delegation's Visit To London Postponed

MELEES IN JERUSALEM LEAD TO ARRESTS

JERUSALEM, April 22.

Arab leaders are reported to have met in the morning and decided to postpone the visit of the Arab Delegation to London to discuss the proposed New Legislative Council and enforce general strike throughout Palestine.

An attempt at strike in Jerusalem resulted in melees in which Arab pickets were arrested. Communal incidents at Jaffa yesterday resulted in 14 Arab and 5 Jewish casualties. Two Jews died of previous injuries, making the total Jewish deathroll 17.—Reuter.

BREEDING BETTER BULLS

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Press representatives had the privilege of listening to Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, to-day in Viceregal estates where two bulls from Hissar and Karnal farms purchased by His Excellency, had been kept for the first time to be handed over to villagers around Delhi as a step towards breeding better class bulls. A third bull will be presented at Delhi 'Pinjra Pole.' In this connection Lord Linlithgow has a complete plan which will be issued shortly.

The Viceroy inspected the bulls at his stud-farm and gave them fodder.—United Press

ANTI-CONGRESS THREAT

Wardha Meeting To Discuss Nationalist Party Decisions

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Nagpur to-morrow morning by the Bombay Mail to be present at the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Conference there. He will proceed to Wardha thence and is likely to leave Wardha back for Allahabad on the 29th inst.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee will meet on 27th inst. to discuss matters related to the Lucknow Session and the decision of the Nationalist Party and its allies to fight Congress candidates in the coming elections.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain who arrived here to-day to meet Pandit Nehru is understood to have come here to give final touches to the questionnaire on the Agrarian programme after consulting Pt. Nehru. The questionnaire will be placed before the Wardha meeting for approval.

REVIVING VOLUNTEER CORPS

Dr. Hardikar who has been staying at Allahabad for sometime to consult Panditji on a possible scheme to revive the All-India Volunteers Corps, visited the important local institution of women, the Mahila Vidyapith University on invitation and was taken round by the lady principal. He is leaving Allahabad to-morrow morning by Bombay Mail reaching Hubli on Saturday morning.

WARDHA ARRANGEMENTS.

The General Secretary of the Congress intimates that members of the Working Committee going for the Wardha meeting on the 27th should kindly inform Seth Jamnalal Bajaj about the time of their arrival there.

Jawaharlal Answers Conspiracy Charge

MAHASABHA MEMBER'S ABSURD CALUMNY

Controversy Over Arrest Of Subhas Bose

NAGPUR, April 22.

"It is an absurd calumny to suggest that anyone connected with the Congress, least of all Mr. Gandhi or my humble self, has been conspiring to get Mr. Subhas Bose into trouble," writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a letter to the "Daily News."

replying to a letter that appeared in that paper from a Hindu Sabha member putting the blame for the arrest of Mr. Subhas Bose upon Mahatma Gandhi who, he says, sent his confidant, Mr. Krishnadas Roy, to enquire into the terrorist movement, allegedly expecting the latter who belonged to the anti-C. R. Das group to report against Mr. Bose and also upon Pandit Jawaharlal for having advised Mr. Subhas Bose to return to India despite the Government warning.

ORIGIN OF CONTROVERSY

The controversy originated at a public meeting held to protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Bose, when Doctor L. V. Paranjpe expressed the suspicion that there was a conspiracy to entrap Mr. Subhas Bose whose probable domination of the Congress was, Dr. Paranjpe said, disliked by some orthodox Congressmen. Pandit Nehru continues: "We have been in constant touch with each other except when he or I have been in prison." I have had the privilege of meeting Mr. Bose on many occasions in Europe.

HIS ADVICE.

It is true that I advised him in response to his request to return to India even after I had known and he knew that his return would involve imprisonment. As it happened, my advice did not reach him and he had already left Europe on his own initiative before he could hear from me. Both of us felt that when a clear challenge was given by the British Government, the only honourable course was to accept it whatever the consequences.

NO FOUNDATION.

So far as we are concerned the charges brought against Mr. Subhas Bose are without foundation. Even if there was some foundation for them we could not approve of the vindictive action that Government continue to take against a person who is honoured and respected throughout India.

As for Mr. Krishnadas Roy's letter, so far as I know, no one has seen it and that, except for extracts which were read out in the Assembly, we do not know what it contained. The letter was apparently intercepted in transit in the approved manner and it never reached Mahatma Gandhi.

Concluding Pandit Nehru adds that Mr. Krishnadas had severed his connection with the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

A Founder & Ex-President Of National Congress...

Glowing Tributes To Wacha's Memory

Sheriff's Meeting Decides To Erect Suitable Memorial

A crowded gathering of citizens paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha, at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday.

Memorial To Be Raised

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided, and it was resolved at the meeting to raise suitable memorial in honour of the departed patriot

An influential Committee of citizens was formed at the meeting.

REQUISITION READ.

Mr. C. B. Mehta, Sheriff, read the requisition sent on February 22, last, for a public meeting to be convened, to honour the memory of the late Sir D. E. Wacha, and called upon the citizens to elect the Chairman of the meeting.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, proposed that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, be elected Chairman and Sir S. B. Billimoria seconded. The proposal was carried.

Sir Chimanlal in the course of his speech paid tributes to the late Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, whose exemplary public and private life would always be an inspiration to the younger generation of this country. Sir Dinshaw was one of the three great pioneers of the political and civic life of this country and the city, the other two being Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta. From humble beginnings, by dint of phenomenal industry, honesty of purpose and broad outlook, Sir Dinshaw steadily rose to a pre-eminent position in the political and economic life of the country.

PERSONAL CONTACT.

Sir Chimanlal said that he first came into contact with Sir Dinshaw in the year 1889 when the Congress session was held in Bombay and ever since, his personal contact with him continued and he enjoyed the privilege of Sir Dinshaw's friendship from that time upto his death.

"I am proud to own Phirozeshah Mehta and Dinshaw Wacha as my political 'gurus'," said Sir Chimanlal.

CORPORATOR FOR 30 YEARS.

"Dinshaw Wacha was for thirty years a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its President in the year 1901-1902 and he along with two other stalwarts, Pherozeshah Mehta and Ibrahim Rahimtoola (who is happily still among us) contributed a good deal to the present premier position attained by that body.

FOUNDER OF CONGRESS.

"He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and was its General Secretary for 17 years and became its President in the year 1901.

"He was for many years connected with the Mill Industry in Bombay and was a member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for over 40 years and its Chairman in the year 1917. He was also a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India from its very inception 16 years ago.

"To know Mr. Wacha is not only to know one of the most enlightened citizens of India but to become acquainted with a marvel of untiring energy, a living encyclopaedia of facts and a brilliant and highly respected member of our hierarchy.'

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then read messages expressing sympathy at the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, sent by H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Frank Noyce, Member in charge of Industries and Labour in the Governor-General's Executive Council, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, Government of India, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and others.

THE RESOLUTION

Sir Pheroze C. Sethna then moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha in February last. In him the country has lost a genuine patriot who devoted his life in selfless work for

(Continued On Page 8)

SENTIMENT PREVAILS

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

After a heated debate the Ahmedabad Municipality at its meeting held to-night negatived, by an overwhelming majority, a proposal of the Sanitary Committee to start a crusade against rats by providing Rs. 1,500 in the budget for rat-trapping work.

The Opposition emphasised that their religious susceptibilities were wounded by rat-trapping and the Municipality should respect the religious sentiment of the public by dropping the idea of rat-trapping.

Those who supported the proposal contended that rat-trapping was necessary from the sanitary point of view and appealed to the Opposition not to bring in religion in measures purely sanitary.

The proposal was the negatived, the President and Vice-President voting for the proposal.—United Press.

DARING MAIL ROBBERY

Youth Boards Train And Loots Bags And Insured Covers

CALCUTTA, April 22.

While a train carrying mails had just left Kurigram station on the E. B. Rly. a young Bengali boarded the R.M.S. Compartment and looted all the bags including several insured covers at the point of the revolver. The man alighted from the train near Tograihat station. The place of occurrence is in Rangpur District about 300 miles from Calcutta.—A. P.

Rescuers Optimistic

MOOSE RIVER, April 22.

There is frantic excitement in the neighbourhood. The rescuers are so close to the entombed persons that they are able to hear voices through the rock. They hope to remove the remaining thin barrier in two hours.

ENTOMBED MEN REACHED

Rescuers have broken through to the shaft leading to the entombed men.

It is expected that Robertson and Scadding will be carried to the surface after receiving medical attention as they are reported to be in great pain.—Reuter.

RESCUE WORK STILL CONTINUES

(Special Cable)

MOOSE RIVER, April 22.

The rescuers were delayed by a further fall of rock when their task was almost accomplished. They are now advancing three feet every four hours. It is believed that 12 feet remain to be dug. One miner at a time is relieved at short intervals, crouches in the narrow tunnels, desperately hacking the rock while the human chain behind passes the debris to the surface. The entombed are weakening but were still alive early to-day.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Benares Hindu University.—Wanted Lady Superintendent for Women's Hostel. Honorarium Rs. 100/- p.m. with free lodging. Apply before the 1st of June, 1936, to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. (3028)

Wanted 26 B.A., B.T., B.Sc. teachers for Maths., Science, French, Latin, Sanskrit, Persian for Schools in Bombay, up-country and Africa (either sex) on salaries Rs. 60-150. Apply Goldwyn. Low-Bow. (India) Co., Educational Agents, 144, Esplanade Road. Bombay. (6000).

Wanted an efficient tutor preferably a European or Indian (England returned) to coach a student in Economics, English and Mathematics who would like to stay as a paying guest. Please state qualifications and terms. Box 3033, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before the 15th May, 1936, for the post of Professor of History and Economics to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (3023)

Wanted an Art Master to act as the Organiser of the Drawing and Design Class. Apply before 15th May 1936, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating qualifications, experience, age and minimum salary desired. (2986).

Wanted experienced gentleman with good connections and character to work as an organiser for a well established Life Assurance Company in the four Districts of Berar. Good prospects for deserving men. Apply immediately stating age, experience and salary expected to: Box No. 3027, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted partner who can invest rupees two thousand. 50 per cent profit assured on capital invested. Apply Box 5997, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately Partner for Power Laundry, for the extention of its business, or Wanted to Sell out the Branch Laundry of the same Proprietor. Apply personally Regular Laundry, Matunga, G. I. P. (5980)

69, LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Funds up to Rs. 5 lacs available on reasonable mortgage terms on immovable City Properties. Please apply with details Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. No brokers. (5983).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit beautiful Cashmere—India's Switzerland, stay in well furnished Houseboats, decent food, excellent sightseeing. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5976)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE—One Tangye 77 B. H. P. Horizontal, single cylinder, Crude Oil Engine. This Engine has a cracked frame but is in working condition and may be inspected at the Municipal Pumping Station on Lakhamsi Napu Road, Matunga.

Offers will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1936.

The offers should be sealed and superscribed "Offer for one Tangye 77 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engine," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 100.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, at his Office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 21st April, 1936.

3041.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21627.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

Clients of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Solicitors, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, are hereby requested to take away their papers, books of accounts and documents relating to matters which are disposed off and costs whereof are paid, within fifteen days from the date hereof, after which the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1936.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
3048

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on 30th day of March, 1936, at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Advocate General of Bombay in Suit No. 845 of 1933 (Keserbai, widow of Chhabildas Lallubhai and Ors. vs. Lilibai, widow of Janmayjay Chhabildas and Ors.) our client was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office "Fort Chambers," at the Junction of Hammum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises commonly called or known as the village of Magatone, or Magathan, situate and being in the Island and Taluka of Salsette in the Zilla and Registration District of Thana in the Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five acres and 24-1/4 gunthas be the same, more or less, bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, Partly by the village of Kanery, partly by the village of Dysar, partly by the village of Kasee, partly by the village of Chene and partly by the village of Yeoor, on or towards the South partly by the village of Poiser and partly by the village of Toolsi, on or towards the East partly by the village of Toolsi and partly by the village of Yeoor and on or towards the West partly by the village of Kandowli and Simpowly and partly by the village of Borivli.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1936.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3047.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property of FATMABAI ARABIN, daughter of Mahomed Arab Muslavi Koisanjaki, late of Bombay Arab Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

SOFIABOO ARABIN, daughter of Mahomed Arab Muslavi Koisanjaki of Bombay Arab Inhabitant, residing at 2-296, Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of April, 1936.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3049

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED much regrets any annoyance or damage occasioned to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the exhibition of posters depicting a collision between trains bearing the inscription "Frontier Mail," and the words "By kind permission of the B. B. & C. I. Railway," The permission granted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway was only to take scenes at their head office and various parts of the line.

For Wadia Movietone,
J. B. H. WADIA,
Partner.
3051

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MEHERBAI KAIKHASROO GANDEVIA of Vile-Parle has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land, admeasuring 4361 square yards or therebouts, being the South West corner part of Non-Agricultural Survey Number 180-C of Vile-Parle, together with bungalow and structures standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever. The said piece of land is bounded, on the North by the property of Mrs. Dhanbai C. Doctor, on the South partly by the property of Mr. F. E. Cooper and partly by plot number 4 of T. P. Scheme Number 6 of Vile Parle, on the East by the property of Bai Jerbai Gandevia, and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, wakf, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the purchaser at his office in "Vasant Niwas," Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District within fourteen days from date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1936.

GAJANAN S. PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, Andheri.
3045.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for one share No. 12193 of the Amritsar Patti Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mahomed Yoonus Curtay (deceased) and one share No. 11899 of the Amritsar Patti Railway Coy., Ltd., standing in the name of Karimabibi Dudkuley (deceased) have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name: Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P.
Address: Curtay Manzil, 139, Ali Umer Street, Bombay 3.
5798

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAVIBAI, widow of Thakarsi Gopalji and MULRAJ NAROTUM THAKERSI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Kolbhat Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Collector's New No. 1707, New Survey No. 136 and Cadastral Survey No. 740 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East, West and North by the property of Rowji Premji and on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3105-06 and Street Nos. 34 to 38.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1936.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3046.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE GRAHAM PROPERTIES COMPANY, LTD., have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our clients. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust; possession; inheritance; lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Top Floor, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2118 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered under Collector's Old Numbers 374, 376, 376, 376, 376; 377, 377, 377, 378, 766; 773 and 783 New Numbers 5388 and 5389, Old Survey Nos. 599, 600 to 610, 1012 and 1013, New Survey Numbers 9334, 9335 and part of 1/9328 and Cadastral Survey No. 371 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Numbers 1528(1), 1529(1), Street Numbers 103-109, 13-15 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of H. H. The Aga Khan and Harnarayan Manekram, on or towards the West by the Parsee Bazar Street, on or towards the North by the Military Stores Lane and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 22nd day of April, '36.

MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3050

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.			Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	752	of 1932	Re:	Vithal Monaji Retiwalla	First and final.
2	363	of 1930	"	Canjeeveram Parasthu Rajgopalan	Second.
3	559	of 1930	"	Shamji Jetha and others traded as Messrs. Shamji Jethabhai & Co., a firm	Do.
4	589	of 1930	"	Avli Cyril Rosario D'Souza	Do.
5	633	of 1930	"	Arthur Benjamin D'Costa	Do.
6	653	of 1930	"	Rangnath Vinayak Dighe	Do.
7	743	of 1930	"	St. John Sharkey French	Do.
8	839	of 1930	"	Albert Victor Scott	Do.
9	850	of 1930	"	Kisonlal Ramchandra Mundra alias Kisonlal Mundra	Do.
10	872	of 1930	"	Raymond Vincent D'Costa	Do.
11	884	of 1930	"	Louis George	Do.
12	101	of 1931	"	Michael Simon Roberts alias M. S. Roberts	Do.
13	227	of 1930	"	Lindsay Ammanuel Monsurate	Second and final.
14	282	of 1930	"	Ardeshir Jamshedji Pocha traded as Pocha & Co.	Do.
15	628	of 1930	"	Moses Issac Moses	Do.
16	551	of 1930	"	Iykara Parmeshwar Menon	Do.
17	554	of 1930	"	Shridhar Shivram Gosavi	Do.
18	606	of 1930	"	Francis Xavier Victor D'Souza	Do.
19	659	of 1930	"	Gajanan Raghunath alias Gajanan Raghunath Kulkarni	Do.
20	878	of 1930	"	Jafferbhoy Hirji Allarakhia	Do.
21	899	of 1930	"	James Arthur Newman	Do.
22	123	of 1931	"	Pranjiwandas Bechardas Sha	Do.
23	979	of 1929	"	Edward Salvedor	Third.
24	180	of 1923	"	Tikaraj Kabalyaraj (Personal)	Supplementary and final.
25	223	of 1931	"	Uttamchand Hushiarmal Marwari traded as Joharmal Uttamchand at Bombay and Amritsar and as Joharmal Hushiarmal at Hoshiarpur	Do.
26	610	of 1934	"	Gulam Hussein Hassam	Preferential distribution only.
27	935	of 1929	"	Merwanji Manekji Mistri ((deceased)	Do.
28	769	of 1930	"	Vithaldas Gigabhai Jhaveri	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the above mentioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised,

Bombay, this 21st day of April, 1936.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(3044)

Legal Notices.

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MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY situate at Kevni, Andheri, advertised to take place (to-morrow) Friday, the 24th instant, has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COURT RECEIVER AT MANECKJI WADIA BUILDING, 125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND SITUATE AT JAIL ROAD, DONGRI.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 862 of 1910 (Syed Badruddin Syed Mohiyudin vs. Ahmed Alisha and another) pursuant to the directions and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Judge's Order in the said suit, dated the 27th January, 1917 and Consent Chamber Orders dated the 10th May, 1919 and the 29th July, 1930, and Judge's Order dated 27th March, 1936, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties.

LOT NO. 1.—(TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Court Receiver's Office.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land according to the Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Survey Act 1915, situate at Jail Road, Dongri, admeasuring about 193 square yards forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring about 628 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—(TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Court Receiver's Office:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land according to the Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Survey Act 1915, situate at Jail Road, Dongri, admeasuring about 78 square yards forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring about 628 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departures
Thames Maru	21st Mar.	12th Apr.
England ,,	5th Apr.	18th ,,
Taijin ,,	9th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	7th May
Shunko ,,	25th ,,	20th ,,
Mantai ,,	10th May	24th ,,
Iwatesan ,,	25th ,,	8th June
Karachi ,,	28th ,,	13th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

Next Saturday
25th APRIL

You will, for the first time see this
Crazy World of ours
with all its glamour and glitter
IN
Sangeet Movietone's
Mighty Social Photoplay
MADAM FASHION
Starring:—
JADDANBAI,
with
A. Hussain, Baby Rani, Ansari, and Others.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Radio Topics

Broadcasting In India ... How Govt. Utilizes It ... Another Publicity Department ... Poetry, Flowers And Politicians ... Is "Airman's Diary" Sponsored By A Film Studio?

By "XYZ"

The radio is becoming increasingly popular in India. Even some States like Hyderabad are installing Broadcasting stations. The Delhi station has given a great impetus to the radio in Northern India and even Lahore, Madras and Peshawar are broadcasting though only for limited audiences. One can thus assume that the number of radio sets which last year was in the neighbourhood of 16,000 would shoot-up at least to something like 25,000 during 1936. India is a land of large families and in some places a radio set attracts quite a number of neighbours too when some interesting programmes are on. The radio in India will have thus an audience of approximately several lakhs which may go up to crores when communal radio sets are installed in the villages.

Powerful Weapon

Here is a powerful weapon which may be wielded with considerable success for good or evil by those who control it. And radio in India is a closely preserved monopoly of the Government under the direct supervision of an Englishman imported specially for that purpose. The Broadcasting Service is as much a department of the Government as the Post Office. But the Post Office is only concerned with delivering letters. And usually it does so more or less efficiently—unless an official is rather inquisitive about the correspondence of some Congressmen! The radio, however, is a different proposition. It gives the Government a means of propaganda of the full implications of which many are still unaware. How are they going to utilize it? As a public institution like the B.B.C. or as a supplementary publicity department of the bureaucracy? Anyone who has followed the recent broadcasts will have no doubt about the answer.

Viceregal Broadcasts

Whole hours were devoted to the broadcasts in connection with the departure of Lord Willingdon and the arrival of the new Viceroy. Lord Linlithgow's speech, at considerable expense, was relayed to almost the whole world. A Hindustani translation too was broadcast. The Peshawar station regaled the rural frontier population with a Pushto translation. Can anyone have the least doubt as to the real purpose behind the huge arrangements made for this broadcast?

And The Congress

Two weeks ago the Congress was in session at Lucknow. Even the Government admits it is the greatest political organization in India. How many minutes did the News Bulletins broadcast from Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta devote to reports of its proceedings?

Politicians And Poetry

Most of the time in Indian broadcast programmes is taken up by mediocre music. We hope to give relative statistics of the time taken by talks and musical programmes. As for the talks (which come to about six or seven per week), the Delhi station, it must be stated, has shown both originality and variety. Many really capable persons are among the regular broadcasters. But the fact that some of our front rank politicians are made to talk about poetry and flowers instead of political subjects is an eloquent commentary on Mr. Fielden's assertion made some months ago that politics will not be taboo on the radio.

For Attention Of VUB

The Bombay and Calcutta programmes have of late shown certain welcome improvements but the preponderance of European items in the programmes continues.

By the way, is the "Airman's Diary" a sponsored programme? This week quite several minutes were unwarrantably devoted to a praise of the forthcoming picture of a particular studio in Bombay. Is "The Airman" quite sure no better studio or picture can be found in India? And what is the "Airman's" qualifications to give us his opinion on films—not yet even released?

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

RADIO SETS FOR U. P. VILLAGES

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, April 20.

In order to acquaint the rural population in the Meerut and Moradabad irrigation divisions with the ways and means that may help in the betterment of their lot both economically and socially and also to provide them with some sort of amusement the Irrigation Development Divisions Meerut (West) and Moradabad (West) and Moradabad (East), it is understood, are contemplating to instal a number of radio sets in the villages of the divisions.

According to present arrangements it is stated that about 20 sets for Meerut and 30 for Moradabad will be installed near the existing tube-wells and will generally be tuned to the Delhi Broadcasting Station.

RADIO TUBE REFERENCE BOOK

Handy Guide For Set-Owners And Dealers

"Radio Tube Reference Book" which also includes a diary for 1936 is a handy and attractively got-up volume which will prove of great value to all set-owners. Besides a description of the all-metal radio tubes it gives a lot of very useful information on diverse radio topics. Radio definitions explain over a hundred technical terms and a list of important radio trade symbols is also given. A list of U. S. A. Broadcasting Station and of important short-wave stations of the world is given as also several maps. On the whole the little volume is indispensable to a radio dealers and service-men and would be of much use to set-owners too.

Pleaders, Teachers AND Summer Vacation!

Here is a chance for smart Teachers and Pleaders to earn sumptuously in Summer Vacation.

Particulars on enquiry

R. NARAYANRAO.

C/o. Post Office, Bombay No. 6.

RADIO TREATMENT : : : : BEFORE AND AFTER

Let us see what is this strange thing.

Ah, rather a good song, that!

SOME B. B. C. ITEMS

BIG BEN.

In response to many requests, it has been decided to broadcast in the programmes from Daventry, the story of Big Ben. The care of this clock is a family concern, and its present guardian is the grandson of its maker. He will be heard in this programme—together with the man responsible for the winding mechanism—telling something of Big Ben's history. A description will also be given of the view from the top of the tower, with some details of the general conditions under which Big Ben does his work.

Transmission 5, Monday 27, 11.55 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 2, Monday, May 4, 12-45 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 1, Tuesday, May 5, 5-20 a.m. G.M.T.

NEW SERIES OF "HOURS."

The first Amateur Hour to be given in the BBC programmes will be included in Transmission 4 on Friday, May 1, at 7-35 p.m. G.M.T. The programme, which will be compared by John Watt, will be contributed entirely by members of amateur operatic societies and will follow the lines of the popular "Songs from the Shows" series. Songs, duets, and choruses from comic opera and musical comedy will be heard, the idea being to demonstrate the high standard of amateur talent. Among those who will sing are members of the Stock Exchange, underwriters at Lloyds, members of the societies sponsored by the "Big Five" banks, typists, travellers, and others who work on the railway and in transport generally. Although many of the singers for the first broadcast in the series on May 1 will be drawn from London societies, there will be others to represent the rest of the country.

THREE TONGUE BRITAIN

The English, Welsh, and Gaelic languages are to be given interesting reflection in a programme that will be broadcast in Transmission 4 at 5-15 p.m. G.M.T. on April 29. Folk-songs and old English airs are being chosen to represent the voice of England, and the true tongue of Scotland will be heard in a Gaelic concert that will come from across the border. A "Cymanfa Ganu" will be the representative of Wales—an excellent choice for during these "Singing Festivals" the Welshman and Welshwoman are heard in something that is a feature of national life.

FOR CRICKET LOVERS

At the beginning of the cricket season it is appropriate that a programme in praise of that sport should be broadcast. Herbert Farjeon, the well-known London dramatic critic, who is also a cricket enthusiast, has written a miscellany in song and prose entitled "Willow the King," which will be heard by Transmission 4 liteners at 6-30 p.m. G.M.T. on April 29. Not only will cricket in its aristocratic Test Match and County form be represented, but the more humble yet none the less entertaining game usually associated with the stalwarts of the village and with the seashore, in which version all members of the family join. Not the least attractive element in the programme will be Mr. Farjeon's gentle satire, directed both at himself and at his fellow cricketers.

HAIL AND FAREWELL!

Those who claim to be regular listeners to the Daventry transmissions have had ample opportunity of making acquaintance with "Gossip Hour," a feature that has appeared regularly in the Empire programmes. "Gossip Hour", in fact, has run into eleven editions, and, consequently, it is felt that the time has come to bid it goodbye and say "Hello" to a successor. Hence "Empire Magazine", Number 1 of which is shortly to be "published" for overseas "circulation." Many of the features of "Gossip Hour" will be heard in the new series: for instance, the interviews with interesting people and visitors from the Empire. But many new items will be found among the contents, including sketches, and novelties, some serious, some gay, and a serial drama of the North-West Mounted Police that will be heard in three episodes. Cecil Madden, who devised the "Gossip Hour", will edit and produce this new feature programme.

Moscow Calling!

Talks On Lenin And May Day To Be Heard This Week

The following are the timings of broadcasts in English from Radio Centre, Moscow for the period from April 22 to April 30.

Wave lengths: 1724, 50 and 25.

Times: Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 12 midnight Moscow time. (2-30 a.m. Indian time) on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously. Sunday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T., 4-30 p.m. Indian time and 6 p.m. M.T., 8-30 p.m. Indian time. Wednesday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T., 4-30 p.m. Indian time.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd. Indian Time: 2-30 a.m. on 1724 and 50 metres and 4-30 p.m. on 25 metres.

1. To-day's Anniversary: The Birthday of Lenin.
2. Russian History as told in Russian Literature: Subject: The July Days, 1917.
3. News weather music.
4. Soviet Opinion and world affairs—a weekly review.

FRIDAY, 24th Indian Times: 2-30 a.m. on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously.

1. Some Songs of the Red Cavalry. To-day's Anniversary: The Birthday of Comrade Budyonny—Red Cavalry Leader. Twenty Minutes for Children: Comrade Budyonny visits a factory kindergarten.
2. News, weather.

SUNDAY, 26th Indian Times: 2-30 a.m. on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously 4-30 and 8-30 p.m. on 25 m. only.

1. Review of the Week.
2. Listeners' Questions and Answers.
3. News Bulletin.

MONDAY, 27th G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously.

1. The Road to Communism. The Significance of the Stakhanov Movement.
2. News, weather, music etc.

WEDNESDAY, 29th G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously 11 a.m. on 25 m. only.

1. The Historical Significance of May 1st.
2. News, weather, music etc.
3. Soviet Opinion and World Affairs—a Weekly Review.

THURSDAY, 30th. SPECIAL CELEBRATION MEETING AND CONCERT IN THE BOLSHOI THEATRE.

The Meeting takes place in Russian, starting about 7 p.m. M.T., (9-30 Indian Time). It is followed by a concert with commentary in English. The concert starts about 9 to 9-30 p.m. M.T., (11-30 to 12 p.m. Indian Time).

WOMEN TO DISCUSS RADIO TALKS

A conference of women's organisations will be held in London shortly the main purpose of which will be to discuss the talks of the B.B.C.

The Executive of the Labour Party has accepted an invitation to be represented and appointed Mrs. Adamson (chairman of the Executive) and Miss Mary Carlin, together with Mrs. Leighton and Miss Mary Sutherland (of the Standing Joint Committee of Women's Industrial Organisations) to attend.

FROM MOSCOW IN MAY!

The following are some selected items from the May programmes of the Moscow Radio Centre for May. The complete programme with timings for the month will appear on the next World of Wireless page.

FRIDAY, MAY 1ST.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW! One of the spectacles of the world. The three and a half million population of the city with hundreds of guests from other countries and other parts of the Soviet Union, rejoice together on this historical workers' day. The city becomes a great playground. The spring sun shines, and everywhere is gaiety. Thousands of people dance and sing in the streets while waiting their turn to march through the Red Square. Then the demonstration—one vast stream of people—nine processions abreast, carrying flowers, banners slogans, models, streamers; from 11 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon they pass through the Square Listen to the running commentary in English on this great sight. Time: 6.45 a.m. to 11 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time on 1724 and 25 meteres wave lengths simultaneously.

MONDAY, MAY 4TH.

Foreign worker delegates at the microphone will give short accounts of their visit to the U.S.S.R. —always a popular broadcasting item.

FRIDAY, MAY 8TH.

The invention of the wireless by the Russian scientist, A. C. Popov in 1895. Soviet wireless developments up-to-date. A topical talk.

Not everybody knows that there exists on the Volga a Soviet German Republic. The Germans there have shown to all the world that they are capable of prospering and making a good life under Socialism. Listen to a description of how life goes on in this Republic.

MONDAY, MAY 18TH.

All about Soviet aviation: the growth of air transport; the aeroplane in the fight against disease and agricultural pests; also against forest fires. The aeroplane and the arctic and the deserts of Asia. The conquest of the stratosphere. Soviet aviation songs will form part of this exciting broadcast.

FRIDAY, MAY 22ND.

How Soviet workers spend their free time in the summer, Moscow River and the Park of Culture and Rest—a visit to both, and a description of some of the things you can do in this unique park. There will be music, and the visit will be a jolly one come with us

TELEVISION IS MATTER OF CHANCE

Some of the troubles that are likely when the new television service begins from the Alexandra Palace, (London) were forecast by Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., in an address to the Television Society, at University College, London.

"Possibly for a few hours, or even a few minutes a day," he said, "some distant station, may be in America, will come in loudly."

Dealing with the vagaries of the ultra-short wave length, Sir Noel said, "I can imagine a fine signal from the Alexandra Palace in one street, and nothing heard in another, but I hope it won't be quite so bad."

The effective range of the vision transmitter at the Alexandra Palace will vary according to locality. Generally, it is expected that the range over London will be limited to about 25 miles, but, some persons may be able to look in 40 or 60 miles away.

Interferences from motor-car ignition systems and diathermy apparatus in hospitals, will also provide difficult problems to solve.

Radio Equipment On "Queen Mary"

The Last Word In Radio Technique, It Embodies Interesting Features

The radio installation of the "Queen Mary" represents the latest and best technical practice in marine radio communications and embodies many features which are of general interest.

There are two stations on board the ship separated by a space of about 250 feet, a distance which is sufficient to permit of simultaneous transmission and reception of signals without mutual interference, thus making it possible to carry on several different services at the same time quite independently of each other. A provision of this kind is very necessary on a ship such as the "Queen Mary" in view of the large volume of traffic, both radio-telegraph and radio-telephone, which may be anticipated.

The transmitting station is situated on the boat deck just forward of the mainmast, and contains four large transmitters, each of which is capable of maintaining continuous communication with both sides of the Atlantic throughout the voyage.

The communications of a trans-Atlantic express steamer call for the provision of a considerable number of wavelengths in order to provide satisfactorily and rapidly for the various services which must be undertaken. In the case of the "Queen Mary" there are approximately 32 wavelengths in use—11 for short wave, 9 for radio-telephony, 7 for long wave and 5 for medium wave.

For the operation of these wavelengths there are 9 separate aerial systems comprising one main aerial having a 600 ft. span, one auxiliary aerial having a 150 ft. span, 3 short wave aerials, 5 receiving aerials, and one emergency aerial.

Provision is also made for the simultaneous operation of two subscribers' service radio-telephone circuits by means of which passengers can be placed in communication with persons in any part of the world at any time during the voyage. The system has been duplicated in order to permit of two conversations at the same if necessary—thus one passenger may be speaking to America, whilst another is speaking to Europe. Radio telephone booths are provided at suitable positions on the ship, but this facility will also be available from any one of the 500 state-rooms on the telephone system of the ship.

Provision has also been made for the reception of broadcast programmes and their re-distribution throughout the ship as well as for broadcasts from the ship which can be picked up and re-broadcast in Europe or America.

MUSIC AND SPEECH RELAYING EQUIPMENT

The rapid strides made in Radio Broadcasting technique have brought about entirely new conceptions of electrical sound reproducing methods which find their application in "Talkies" and in relaying of an orchestral performance or a speech through amplifiers and loudspeakers, commonly known as Band Repeater and Public Address systems as well as in the electrical recorded and reproduced gramophone records. The marked advance made in the designs and construction of sound-reproducing apparatus is well exemplified in the music and speech relaying equipment which Marine Electrical Equipment Company have installed on the "Queen Mary." In this, provision has been made for the simultaneous relaying of three different programmes to the public rooms. The thirty-eight loudspeakers employed are divided into eight groups, each group being supplied through a separate line from the amplifier output control panel. This panel has a selector switch for each line to enable the operator to connect either of the amplifier outputs to any of the loudspeaking groups, whilst on the input side either of the amplifiers can be connected to any one of the four microphone lines, to the gramophone pick-ups, or to the input from a broadcast radio receiver. The system adopted allows therefore an exceptional degree of flexibility, and the service it provides is, in fact, far more comprehensive than that given by any electrical sound-reproducing equipment previously fitted in a ship.

Because of these 3 Features
1 A PERFECT BLEND
The choicest berries —and expert blending give Mysore coffee a delicious flavour.
2 ABSOLUTELY FRESH
The coffee leaves the factory in sealed packages and air-tight cannisters. Every precaution is taken to ensure the utmost freshness.
3 PREPARED BY A NEW AND BETTER PROCESS
The Mysore factory employs electrical plant that is exceptionally efficient—and up-to-date.
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From the celebrated coffee plantations of Mysore State comes this unrivalled, perfectly blended, fragrantly fresh coffee—made from the choicest berries—ground by electrical processes that do not steal its native flavour and richness. The right amount of chickory and careful canning ensure the highest satisfaction. Mysore coffee is wholly free from harmful ingredients which often cause sleeplessness and nervous irritation.

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MYSORE EMPORIUM

Jamnadas Dwarkadas

Sales Agent for The Government of Mysore:—

KITAB MAHAL, HORNBY ROAD: :BOMBAY.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

NIZAM'S AGENT ROBBED

Residence Burgled And Rs. 9,000 Worth Of Jewels Removed

After a lull for more than two months, during which interval only three petty cases of theft occurred in the Gamdevi Police jurisdiction, cat-burglars have once more begun their depredations in that area.

The residence of the Agent to H.E.H. the Nizam, situate on the Nizam Palace Grounds, on the Nepeansea Road, was entered into in the early hours of this morning and jewellery valued at Rs. 9,000 was removed.

It is believed that the cat-burglar must have entered the grounds early yesterday night and hid himself in the foliage. The Agent and his wife returned home at 12-45 this morning. It is believed that the burglar waited for about half an hour after their arrival to allow sufficient time for them to retire.

Between one and two in the morning, he is supposed to have entered the building through an open window, crossed the verandha, and entered the bed-room of the Agent's wife. He got at the dressing table in the room, opened the drawer and removed the jewellery from there and bolted, without anyone in the residence being any the wiser.

Rich Pearl Necklace.

It appears that among the jewellry removed there is a pearl necklace which itself costs Rs. 6,000. Four pearl bangles valued at Rs. 1,200, a large pearl ring valued at 1,500 were also among the jewelry removed.

It is stated that the jewellery burgled is such that cannot be easily disposed off and in all probability the culprit will be caught soon.

The area where the burglar or burglars put in his or their appearance this morning is scattered with palaces of several ruling princes, and other merchants princes.

Great concern is felt in police circles at the appearance of cat burglars in this area and every effort is being made to prevent repetition of such crimes. Police expect that the residents in the locality would help them by taking the necessary precautions of warning the servants to be on the look out for undesirables as also placing valuables in safe places.

The Gamdevi Police assisted by the C. I. D. are in charge of the case.

There was an interesting sequel to a quarrel between two "foot pads" who failed to come to an agreement over the division of their spoils, when one of them visited the Palton Road Police Station to lodge a complaint of assault.

The officer on duty before recording his complaint questioned him at length about the cause of their quarrel and with a little persuasion got him to admit that it was all over a gold wrist watch found on the Esplanade Maiden. This watch belonged to a lady who had reported the loss to the police. Laxman Gopal was thereupon taken into custody.

It appears last night Laxman Gopal went to the Palton Road Police station to lodge a complaint of assault against another person.

After being interrogated it was found that the cause of the trouble was about the disposal of a gold wrist watch. Laxman claimed that as he had found the watch it belonged to him. The other man suggested that it would be a better proposition to sell the wrist watch and share the proceeds.

Words To Blows

Laxman, however, was not agreeable to comply with his companion's request and arguments led to blows. Laxman having got the worst of the deal hurried to the police station to lodge complaint of assault. These matters took a different turn when the officer on duty found that the watch belonged to a lady. Laxman's explanation that he had found it lying on the Esplanade Maidan failed to impress the officer and he was taken in custody for not having reported to the police that he had found a gold-wrist watch.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day the Magistrate granted an application made by the police to have the accused remanded in their custody for further inquiries.

Two fatal 'bus and car accidents occurred last evening.

The victim of one of them was a girl aged 16, who had come from Someshwar, ten days back.

The other victim was a boy.

Sunderbai (16) was knocked down by a B.E.S.T. Bus last evening and died immediately.

Dayal Shivram Mayekar from Someswar, sister or the girl, gave evidence before the City Coroner, to-day.

They came to Bombay only ten days ago.

Both of them with a lad went to Narelwadi at about 3-30 p.m. They then got into a tram-car at Eyculla (near Gloria Church), as they had to change the tram for Girgaum. They boarded a tram-car but being informed that it was the wrong one, got down near the bridge and were trying to board another tram when they sighted a lorry. After the lorry came a 'bus. The lad who was walking in front, beckoned to the driver to stop. The driver went unheeded.

Sunderbai by that time, had stepped forward and was knocked down. His hand slipped from hers.

The 'bus after knocking her down, moved him down, he fell unconscious.

Witness to a further question from the Coroner replied that he saw the bus only when it was a couple of feet from them. They were hurriedly crossing the road.

Inquest was adjourned till April 25.

Boy's Death

The father of a boy whose name is Shantaram Sakharam and who was knocked down by a motor-car last evening, gave evidence before the City Coroner, to-day.

The father, a shunting porter in the G. I. P. Railway, said that he was going along Supariabaug Road with his son, hand in hand.

A car came across the road from Joibawdi and by the time he was turning to the right in the direction of his residence, his son let himself loose from his hand and ran across the road.

People then shouted and he saw the body of his son with his head badly smashed up. People removed him to the hospital.

Inquest on the body was adjourned.

At the resumed hearing today before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the case against three alleged Communists, the prosecution tendered evidence relating to the despatch and receipt in Calcutta of Communist literature from Bombay.

Dinash Chandra Samaddar, a clerk in a Pharmacy in Calcutta, examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker stated that he knew one Dhiranchandra Gangoli alias Haran for the past five years. He remembered having been present at Barisal in December last when a postman delivered a registered parcel addressed to "S. C. Gangoli" to Dhiranchandra when the parcel was opened it was found to contain some leaflets bearing the heading "Communist." Dhiranchandra was ordered by his uncle to destroy the papers as they were seditious literature and Dhiranchandra burnt the papers.

Babu Jarendaransingh Ramprasad Singh, a postman attached to the Elwin Road Post Office, Calcutta examined for the prosecution stated that on December 17 last he delivered a parcel received from Thakurdwar, Bombay, addressed to one S. C. Gangoli, 6 Asutosh Mukerji Road, Calcutta. He produced the relative documents proving the delivery of the parcel.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

A woman who went under several names was produced by the police before the Presidency Magistrate Fifth Court, Dadar, today.

Parvatibai alias Sagunabai alias Vithabai, was arrested on March 27 in connection with the theft of a pair of ear-rings at Mahim and had been in police custody.

The police alleged that during the course of inquiries it was ascertained that the accused had been borrowing several articles of jewellery from her neighbours on some pretext or other and pledging them with Marwaris. Property from the shops of several Marwaris from Mahim, Dharavi, Parel, Kamatipura etc. was seized. The property is collectively valued at Rs. 600.

Pending inquiries to trace the owners of the property the accused was remanded into police custody till Monday the 4th May, 1936.

Supposed to be a lunatic, Salam Nathoo Nagamkar had a fall from the staircase of a building at Dadar on April 12 last. He died on the same day.

At the inquest held on the body, today, it was revealed that he came to the room of Keshav Ganesh Joshi (who gave evidence, to-day) and tampered with his child lying in the cradle.

He was taken by surprise as he did not know his visitor. He had him turned out but he subsequently learnt that he had fallen from the staircase.

A verdict of death by accident was recorded by the City Coroner, to-day.

A woman suffering from epileptic fits every week, drank phenol on Tuesday and died in the K. E. M. Hospital, on Wednesday. The name of the woman is Gadabai and the Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to "Carbolic acid poisoning which she had voluntarily administered to herself."

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If you suffer from Skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.— you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

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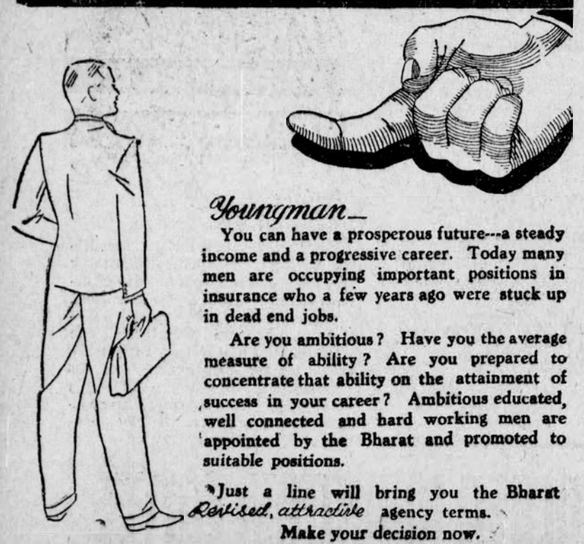

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RAILWAYMEN'S UNITED FRONT

Leaders Do Propaganda For Bombay Conference In Dohad

(From Our Correspondent).

FREELANDGANJ, April 21.

Two representatives of the Reception Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers Conference, Bombay, which is to be held on May 3, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, had been here yesterday to carry on propaganda for the conference. They have already finished their work at Ajmer and Ahmedabad, the workers of which have accorded a satisfactory response to the call of the conference.

The workers of Dohad too seemed to understand the importance of such a conference as it appeared from the attendance of the public meeting which was held in the Freelandganj Colony.

The speakers dwelt upon the regular worsening of the conditions of the Indian Railway workers. For want of a concerted action on behalf of the Railway workers the administrations went on slipping in, one after another their schemes of retrenchment and rationalisation. This, they said synchronised with the division amid the ranks of the workers.

Heaviest Blow

The fresh retrenchment drive is the heaviest blow that the railway administrations have levelled against the workers. This blow they said could be parried by a concerated action by all the railway workers all over India. To determine what form this action should take is the task of a conference of all the Railway workers. Before such a conference could be convened, a separate conference must be held on different railways. On each railway again divisional conferences must be held.

The workers were exhorted to send some of their delegates to the Bombay Conference in which a broad united front of different elements will be established.

In the end one man from the audience interrupted saying that the speakers should leave the workers to mind their own business. To this before the speakers replied, several from amongst the audience replied themselves and severely reprimanded the action of disruption.

A resolution expressing the sympathy with the Jute Mills strikers of Calcutta and protesting against the action of Government in promulgating the order under section 144 C. P. C., was passed unanimously.

LORRY DASHES INTO WALL

2 Persons Injured In Karachi Accident

KARACHI April 21.

Two persons were admitted in hospital this afternoon following an accident. It appears that a lorry belonging to a local firm in avoiding a cyclist bumped into a wall, pinning the cyclist underneath.—A.P.

Powers For Rewa Council Vice-President

JUBBULPORE: April 21.

According to a Rewa message His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa has delegated the powers of granting leave to appeals against acquittals and applications for remission or enhancement of sentences to the Vice-President of the Rewa State Council.

Dewan Bahadur Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi is the Vice-President of the State Council of Rewa at present.—United Press.

2,000 LIGHTS DRIFT IN RIVER

Governor Sees Beautiful Sight At Sukkur

KARACHI, April 21.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Sukkur was carried out according to prearranged programme.

On Sunday morning His Excellency visited the Barrage and inspected head regulators, the foundation stone, completion tablet, the Barrage office and the control station. In the evening he made a trip in a launch up the river Indus to visit the gorge. From ten o'clock the Barrage was lit up and two thousand small lights were allowed to drift on from the direction of the gorge towards the Barrage, which made a very pretty sight.

The following morning His Excellency inspected the seepage from the Bohri Canal in Khairpur State. His Excellency left Sukkur on Monday night and reached Karachi this morning.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGES AT LAHORE WRESTLING MATCH

LAHORE, April 19

Amidst scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, Kramer, the German champion wrestler, who, a few days ago floored Gunga, the Punjab giant wrestler, met Jija, another well-known Punjab wrestler, on Sunday evening, the bout ending in a draw.

Long before the fight commenced thousands of people surrounded the arena. There was then a sudden rush followed by general confusion in the course of which the shamiana was uprooted and chairs were hurled against one another. The police made nearly half a dozen mild lathi charges and restored order. The wrestlers fought for about two minutes. Jija made a great effort to floor Kramer but had not completely done it when the Indian suddenly left his adversary and walked off thinking he had won. The referees shouted out to the Indian wrestler that the fight had not been decided but Jija disappeared from the crowd.

MADRAS DISAPPROVES OF A.I.H.F. RESOLUTION

MADRAS, April 20

At a committee meeting of the Madras Hockey Association on Saturday, the All-India Hockey Federation's resolution (in connexion with the Olympic team's visit to Berlin) that provinces, from which players have been selected, be asked to pay Rs. 1,500 per player was disapproved and it was resolved to hold two or three exhibition matches when the Olympic team arrived in Madras and to give the whole proceeds to the Olympic Fund.

BENGALI EDITION OF JAWAHAR'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Mr. Moni Bagchi, a Bengali journalist, has been permitted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to write in Bengali the biography of Panditji on the basis of his newly published autobiography. —United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

"Holy Spots of Bengal and Their Annals."

6-06 p.m. A Classicol Programme. Krishna Chandra Dey—Arupad, Gouri.

6-26 p.m. Krishna Chandra Ghose —Dhrupad Imankalyan.

6-41 p.m. Bhishmadev Chatterjee ——Chhayanat (Kheyal.)

7-01 p.m. Zamiruddin Khan—Kheyal, Miankimallar.

7-21 p.m. Sreematy Maya Devi—Kheyal, Kanada.

7-36 p.m. Bhajan by Amba Lall.

7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. S.B.

8-6 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. SB Pankaj Kumar Mulick—Modern.

8-21 p.m. "Lullaby"—Composed by Banikumar. SB Melody and Rhythm by P.K. Mullick.

8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Buletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)

9-06 p.m. An Hour of "Vaudeville." SB Featuring— Cyril Trent—Syncopated Pianist. The Comedy Harmonists. Dismal Desmond—Comedian, and the Baxter Banjo Quartette.

10-06 p.m. Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)

10-21 p.m. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

THURSDAY: 23RD APRIL.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mcs (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82m.), GSE 11.86 Mcs (25.29m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force (by permission of the Air Council), conducted by Flight-Lieut. R.P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge.

8-30 p.m. Talk: "Down to the Sea in Ships—Sea Communication: 2, Port to Port." Sir Richard Holt.

8-50 p.m. "Jack and Jill Go Up the River." Being No. 4 in the series of adventures of Jack and Jill. Book and lyrics by Alec McGill. Music by Jack Clarke. Production by William MacLurg.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. English music.

Bombay Programme

THURSDAY: 23RD APRIL.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12 Noon: Selection of Indian music

1 p.m. Available market rates. European lunch-hour selections.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the management).

6-30 p.m. Light classical music. Bai Mathubai Islampurkar of Poona.

7 p.m. Commercial news.

7-15 p.m. Health Chat—(in Marathi) Dr. Mrs. Saibai Ranade, L.M. (Dublin).

7-30 p.m. Marathi songs Bai Mathubai Islampurkar.

7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.

8 p.m. Musical interlude.

8-10 p.m. Variety: Zunka Bhakar (comic skit) directed by Sirpotdar. Dattaram Parwatkar—Jaltarang solo, Marutirao Pehalwan—Powadas.

9-00 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Thrills in Court. S. D. Vimadalal.

10 p.m. The life of Chopin: A biography in music. (Series II).

Delhi Programme

THURSDAY, 23rd April.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Sudh Bilawal.

1-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra "Asar se gar kisi ka Na ra-i-Mastana Khali Hai To phir samjho janunse bhi dil-i-diwana khali hai." (Jauhar.)

1-25 p.m. Ghulam Sabir, Sarangi —Jogia.

1-30 p.m. Begum Razaullah. "Larkion Ki Taleen."

1-45 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Ai dil tujhi ko sabr jo parwardgar de Taklif kiun yeh kashmakesh-i-intizar de."

1-55 p.m. Hair Husain, Sitar—Sukal Bilawal.

2-5 p.m. Asad Ali Khan, Khyal Gaur Sarang—Thumri Pilo.

5-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhim Plasi.

5-40 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Khyal Todi Mian Khan.

5-55 p.m. Bhai Ghulam, Dilruba—Puria.

6-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Ghazals.

6-30 p.m. Majidan Bai of Delhi. Khyal and Thumri.

7-0 p.m. P. S. Mukerjee. Sarod—Aiman Kalliyan.

7-5 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Ghazals.

7-20 p.m. "Pulao Qorme Ne Dal Roti Se Kia Kaha." By A Doctor.

7-30 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Rural Songs.

7-45 p.m. Majidan Bai. "Apni jaulangah zer-i-asman tha main" Ab-0-Jil ke khel ko apna jahan samjha tha main. (Iqbal.)

8-0 p.m. Sahibzada Saeeduzzafar Khan. "Sehat aur hifzani-i-Sehat."

8-15 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Quawali.

8-35 p.m. Sardar Husain, Violin—Des.

8-40 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. "Mehrban mujh pe jo woh khasraw-e-khuban na Raha Ab koi mere lie naz ka saman na raha." (Hasrat Mohani.) "Arsh tak jo jo b--khata jate hai yeh wuh teer hair Ghair samja hai keh meri ah be taseer hai." (Jauhar.)

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. A Quarter of an Hour in Lancashire. Mr. H. S. Hyde.

10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programme

THURSDAY, 23rd April.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 ks/s, 49,10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. The Radio Sextette. In a Light Instrumental Programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)

1-36 p.m. Health Talk by Bhajendra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation.

1-51 p.m. Recorded Selections.

2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma— "Fables of Ancient India."

5-33 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Sailesh Datta Gupta.

5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast by Nripen Chatterjee—

(Continued in Col. 5.)

don't let Film
spoil the beauty of your smile

KEEP TEETH BRIGHT WITH PEPSODENT

IF your teeth are to be white and glistening, your smile alluring, you must remove film from teeth. For film dulls and discolors them, obscures their natural beauty. And the safest . . . most effective way to remove film from teeth is with Pepsodent Tooth Paste.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 2, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 30, 1354
Parsi: Avan 20, 1305
Hightide: 0-33 13-24
Lowtide: 6-46 19-24
Sunrise: 6h 14m
Sunset 6h 58m

Civic Address to Mr. K. F. Nariman at 6-15 p.m. at Town Hall. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-40 p.m.
S. S. 'Narkunda' with English mails of April 9 due at 4 p.m.

Friday, April 24.

I. Com. and B. Com. Examination results, University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.

Saturday, April 25,

S. S. 'Maloja' with homeward mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

Monday, April 27.

Bombay European Relief Association, annual general meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, 6-0 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Last of the Pagans." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Paddy O'Day". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Damned" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30, p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput-Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Vijayachee Lagne" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Clive of India" Time as usual.
EDWARD—The "Phantom Empire" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"G-Men" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Moscow Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Goose and the Gander" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

TILVAN TELI SEVA MANDAL

The annual gathering of the above Mandal and Shree Shiv Janmotsava will be held to-day Thursday at 9 p.m. at Teju Kaya Mansion Ground, Lal Baug under the presidentship of Sjt. Yeshvant Anant Kardile.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Shunko Maru' left Colombo on April 20 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 24.
Clan Line steamer 'Hesperia' arrived at Suez on Tuesday morning, April 21.

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL BANDRA

The annual prize distribution of the above School is to be held at the School Hall on Sunday the 26th instant at 6 p.m. The Hon. Sir Robert D. Bell, Home Member, Government of Bombay will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Toyama Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The prize distribution gathering of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools will be held at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the High School Building, Nowroji Street, Bombay. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Chandavarkar will distribute the prizes.

REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HARRY BAUR
PENELOPE DUDLEY WARD
LAWRENCE OLIVIER
in United Artistes'
MOSCOW NIGHTS
The Glamorous Revelry Of *Moscow Night Life!*
Also Latest
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
AND THE
"BOAT RACE"
Watch CAMBRIDGE win it for the 13th time in succession!

CAPITOL
LAST TWO DAYS ONLY!
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHIANG WEI
NON STOP REVUE
IN A
Complete Change of Programme
NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES
also
Prof. LIAN TIAN
in
NEW and GREATER ILLUSIONS
He will Serve
Beer To Patrons!
Prices: Rs. 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
CONRAD VEIDT
IN A MIGHTY PENAL DRAMA
"KING OF THE DAMNED"
One of the most exciting films ever put on the Screen
with
NOAH BEERY, HELEN VINSON
And thousands of others.
A Gaumont-British Picture

GLAMOROUS!
RAVISHING!
BEAUTIFUL!
She awaits you ... ...

FRANCIS THE GOOSE THE GANDER
A Warner Bros. Hit with
GEORGE BRENT • GENEVIEVE TOBIN • RALPH FORBES
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

INDIA EXPORTS DISTRESS GOLD

Chartered Bank Chairman Says, Ryots Live By Trenching On Savings

The eighty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on 1st April in London.

Sir William Foot Mitchell presided.

Dealing with the balance sheet of the Bank the chairman said that the question of the profitable employment of funds in these times of low interest rates was one that required constant and unremitting attention.

Turning to the profit and loss account he disclosed an increased profit for the year of over £32,000.

He proposed to pay a final dividend of 14 per cent. for the half-year, to allocate £50,000 to the officers' pension fund, to utilise £25,000 in reduction of bank premises, and to carry forward the balance of £181,037 16s. 1d. to next year.

Though recovery in domestic trade was well maintained, said the chairman, due to the many quotas, exchange restrictions, and currency troubles throughout the world, international trade, had not shared in prosperity to the same extent as in the domestic arena.

INDIAN GOLD EXPORTS.

Dealing with India, Sir W. Mitchell said:—

"The Government of India Bill, which was recently passed, marks a great advance towards the solution of India's difficulties.

At the moment, India is one of the countries which might be described as relying on self-sufficiency, and only a very small proportion—about 8 to 10 per cent.—of her total production is exported. Her economy is still overwhelmingly agricultural, and must so continue; although it took a considerable time for the slump to affect the Indian cultivator, his income during the past four years or so has steadily declined, with the result that purchases of consumption goods have only been accomplished by resort to the money-lender, or trenching on savings, which, from immemorial custom, have taken the form of hoarded silver and gold, or ornaments in these metals.

"Indian Government finance continues to be very skilfully handled. There have been balanced budgets now for several years, and the credit of India is higher than ever, while the glut of idle money—which is such a marked feature of the financial position in this country—has resulted in interest rates which are now nearly as low as in London.

"Many mills in Lancashire have now made adjustments to their processes and equipment to enable them to use Indian types to advantage, and a large number of new market connections have thus been opened. All this is of comparatively recent growth, and now that Lancashire has shown this "beau geste," it is to be hoped that India, on her part, may see her way to reciprocate by giving tariff preference to the higher grade goods which she does not manufacture herself, but which Lancashire, by reason of her long-established technique, has made popular among the well-to-do classes in the Peninsula.

Journalists Association Of India

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—
A special general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the following business will be transacted:—

To elect a Jt. Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Fram Balsara resigned.

To consider the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Association in regard to the system of apprentices and the conditions of work, leave, salary etc. of working journalists.

And any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

Non-Brahmin Conference

(From A Correspondent)
AMRAOTI, April 22

At a meeting of the Reception Committee held at the Non-Brahmin Conference Office, with Mr. M. T. Wankhade in chair, the following office-bearers were elected:

Chairman: Mr. G. A. Gawai, M.L.C. (C. P. Council) (Amraoti).
Vice-Chairman: Mr. N. G. Amrutker (Morsi).
Secretaries: Mr. P. K. Deshmukh (Amraoti), Mr. G. H. Wath (Amraoti), Mr. Abdul Hannan (Amraoti).
Treasurer: Mr. M. D. Kadam (Amraoti).

It was unanimously decided to invite Mr. K. M. Jedhe M.L.A. of Poona to preside over the Conference, which is likely to be held on the 17th and 18th of May 1936, at Amraoti.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Captain and Mrs. N. E. Franklin lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Saboo Siddik Technical Institution at Byculla on Wednesday.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO NARIMAN

To-day's Meeting At Town Hall

"Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day Thursday, at 6-15 p.m. at the Town Hall to present Civic Address to Mr. K. F. Nariman, the popular ex-Mayor, in appreciation of his services to the City.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A., will preside and the address will be read by Mrs Sakavalla.

The following citizens of all shades of opinion will pay the city's tribute:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay
Mr. R. P. Masani.
Diwan Bahadur Zaveri.
Mr. J. D. Sheff.
Mr. M. C. Chagla.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Mr. R. R. Pokhale.
Mrs. Maniben Mulji (Kara) and others.

Floral tributes will be given by City's organisations.

Front rows will be reserved for ladies and Chicago Loud speakers will be arranged."

"NO ESCAPE FROM LEAGUE"

Mr. Venkateswaran's Views On "Collective Security

"Collective security can be built up only in two ways," declared Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran in the course of a discussion on "Collective Security" under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the League of Nations Union on Wednesday.

One way was political confidence; the other, compromise or a certain amount of "give and take." Political confidence could come only when there was respect or a sense of honour among nations as there is respect among individuals. The spirit of compromise was essential. We must build up a conscience whereby we would be able to understand the other man's point of view.

Collective security depended on collective responsibility which in turn depended on collective action.

Mr. Venkateswaran thought that there is no escape from the League of Nations. One may not like a particular league. But it was open to the public to suggest modifications.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, who presided over the meeting, said that political confidence could be created only if treaties were respected by the nations. Public opinion must prevent nations from going to war. The League must have power to enforce its decisions. An international navy and an international police force may be able to do this.

It was stated by some that the League had failed. But it could not be said that the Penal Code failed or was of no use because many murders and other offences were committed. Efforts should be made to strengthen the League. In order that there should be an end of war, there should be established an International Court which would decide all disputes and machinery should be provided for enforcing the decisions.

BARODA ARYA KANYA VIDYALAYA

Another Inquiry Committee Appointed

A correspondent writes.—

It is reliably understood that the Trustees of Arya Kumar Mahasabha, Baroda have appointed another Committee of Enquiry to investigate into the allegations made by some interested persons who left the institution some four years ago.

It may be recalled that the Trustees made a searching enquiry regarding the allegations against the institution and its workers, and it was neither necessary nor expedient to institute an independent inquiry. But in deference to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, they have, as it is understood, after the Setalwad Committee has resigned, appointed another committee consisting of R. S. Dullabhji R. Desai, (president) Mr. Waman Sitaram Mukadam Ex-M.L.C. and Mr. Ghisoolal Advocate, Ajmer. This Committee will conduct its work in camera at Baroda from the 26th of this month. It is further understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will lead the opposition. The Committee will finish its work by the first week of May.

PROGRESS OF SENTINEL ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

"Soundness And Economy Its Watchwords"

The first Annual General Meeting of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., was held recently, Sheth Ratilal Nathalal presiding.

The chairman in the course of his speech drew pointed attention to the evil of Rebating and said: "This abhorable system coupled with the bonus-mania have resulted in creating an unhealthy rivalry in the insurance field and the sooner it is put an end to, the better it will be for everybody concerned.

Reviewing the progress of the Company, the Chairman, observed, "Despite keen competition, and other difficulties which a new Company has to face it has secured business of the total value of Rs. 14,05,500 and completed business of Rs. 11,40,000 during the year under report. This you might say is not a big figure, but I am sure, you will be completely satisfied when it is realized that your Directors do not believe in madly rushing after any and every kind of business. They prefer, in the beginning, to go slowly but surely being guided by the watchwords of Soundness and Economy.

LOW EXPENSE RATIO.

Now, one of the chief factors which go to show whether a company is run on sound lines is its expense ratio. Big business figures may mean the ruin of a Company if the expenses are not kept within a reasonable limit. While some of the well-established companies have shown their expenses to be more than 100 per cent. in the first year of their existence, your Company is able to show an expense ratio of 93.4 per cent. only.

ORGANISATION.

Dealing with the organisation of the Company, the Chairman said: "During the period under report, the activities of the Company were confined to the Bombay Presidency and chiefly to the Province of Gujarat. The Company have now extended its activities in other parts of the country, as well.

"Thus with the foundation of our Company firmly laid, we look upon the future with great hope and confidence."

GROUP ASSURANCE SCHEME.

He made a special plea for introducing the "Group Assurance Scheme" in this country and revealed that "The Directors have already in view, a Group Life Assurance Scheme, which when approved by them, would prove beneficial to the employer as well as the employee."

Referring to the New Insurance Legislation to be shortly introduced in the Assembly, the Chairman, in conclusion, said, "The Special Officer appointed by the Government of India to look into this matter, has, we are told, submitted report to the Government. I hope and trust that the Government would deem it advisable to publish this report and after consulting Indian opinion, frame such a bill as would satisfy the aspirations of Awkened India."

The Directors' Report together with the Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet were then unanimously adopted.

Cycle Races At Matunga

Mr. N. D. Mehta, General Secretary, Matunga Vyayam Shala, requests to announce that regarding the Bombay Presidency Cycling Championship announcement published in "The Chronicle" yesterday regarding the Champion's Race, the laps will be counted from the second round to finish and not from second to 6th round as published.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Economy In Municipality!

Mr. H.B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), has been granted leave for five weeks from next week and an interesting question has arisen as regards his successor. The present Estate Agent and Land Manager, who gets Rs. 900 p.m., will be given Rs. 1,200 plus Rs. 160 carriage allowance to hold the acting appointment of Mr. Shivdasani. As there are two Deputy Municipal Commissioners, viz. one Municipal and another Improvements, it would have been in the fitness of things if Deputy Commissioner (Municipal) had been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Shivdasani. In that case the Municipality would have saved at least Rs. 1,200. As the post of the Estate Agent and Land Manager is to be kept vacant, the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner also would have remained vacant.

Municipal Audit

Drastic changes are contemplated in the Accounts Department of the Bombay Municipality regarding auditing of the accounts. So far Auditors were appointed by the Corporation every year. The term of office was for one year but the Auditors were re-appointed year by year. Under the Municipal Rules no employee is allowed to work after he attains his 55th year but this rule did not apply to the Auditors who were over 55 years. It is now proposed to have an independent Audit Department under the control of the Standing Committee in substitution of the present system of auditing accounts by the Municipal Auditors. The work of Revenue Audit at present done by the Chief Accountant's office will be transferred to the proposed Audit Department. The present Test Audit Officer will be absorbed in the Chief Accountant's Department and will perform his duties as hitherto under the Municipal Commissioner.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Water...Water, it is the cry for water that is troubling the suburbs.

The shortage of water has affected particularly the upper floor tenements and I am told that most of these tenements get their water only in the night.

This inadequacy of water supply, it is stated, is due to the narrowness of the pipes which causes lack of proper pressure, with the result that water reaches the upper floor tenements with difficulty.

I discussed this matter with Mr. A. V. Misquitta, who tells me that the Municipality ought to have a reservoir so that water could be stored during the night when the demand is not great and made available during the day. Mr. Misquitta adds other sources of water supply, such as springs, artesian wells and tanks should be provided to supplement the water supplied by the Bombay Municipality.

I am even told that the Bandra Municipality has been negotiating with the Bombay Municipality for a larger supply and is even willing to lay pipes to these lakes at their own expense provided, the Bombay Municipality agree to a long term arrangement on a favourable financial basis.

These negotiations, I am told, are still proceeding. So Khar and the other unfortunate places will have to wait till they are satisfactorily ended.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKE.

Six hundred workers have been on strike since Saturday at the Thana Match Factory, due I understand, to an attempt on the part of the management to enforce a 33 per cent. wage cut.

The strikers held a public meeting on Saturday, in front of the maidan facing the match factory when Mr. S. S. Jadhav addressed the strikers and a committee was elected.

The strikers appear to be determined to hold on till their demands are granted.

Facilities For Punjab Teachers Visiting Bombay

A party of about 30 pupil teachers of the Government Normal School, Gakhar, (Punjab) is coming to Bombay in the last week of April on an educational tour.

The Municipal Schools Committee at its meeting held to-day (22nd) resolved that the party be accommodated in the Lord Harris Marathi Boys' School, Carnac Road, and that facilities be provided for them to visit such schools in the City, where special methods of education are being tried.

Sanatoria For Pathare Kshatriyas

The Secretary, Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan, writes:—

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Trustees of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan was held at 11 a.m. on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. B. J. Mhatre in the Worli Office of the Samsthan for considering the Report of the Pathare Kshatriya Sanatorium Committee. Almost all the recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the Samsthan. The Samsthan, however, decided to secure a plot on the Kanakeshwar Hill situate near Mapgoan in Alibaugh Taluka and accepted the Committee's recommendation that a sanitorium should be built at Kanakeshwar after the Nasik scheme is complete. The Samsthan has added Worli as a place for building a sanatorium in addition to the places already recommended by the Committee.

The Selection Committee will now visit the several places at which sanitoriums are to be built for selecting plots and buildings and negotiating the purchase or lease thereof as the case may be. The Samsthan has decided to spend during the current year a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the Permanent Building Fund for the purposes of the Pathare Kshatriya Sanatorium Scheme.

BOMBAY CONGRESS REPORT READY

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

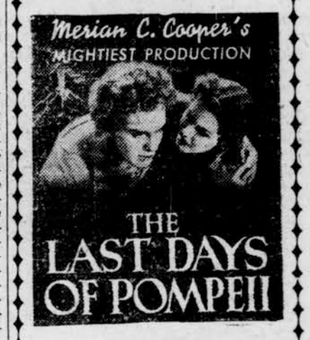
The Report of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in October 1934, is now published and copies of it can be had at the Congress House, Bombay No. 4.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha (Bombay South), Shivaji Birthday will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at the Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Programme, such as Powada-singing by Mr. Khadilkar, Athletic games, speeches etc. will commence from 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Call To Bombay National Guards

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are asked to be present in their mufti uniform (white shirt and Khaki half pant) at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) evening at 5-0 p.m. when a public reception will be given to Mr. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay. Mr. K. N. Gaitonde will be in charge.

PATHE LAST DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936

REARMAMENT BUDGET

The fifth Budget presented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain is, essentially, in no way different from its predecessors. Thanks to the drastic measures adopted in the year of crisis, 1931-32, economic recovery in Britain has been, if not completely achieved, at least materially forwarded. Production has improved, trade has recovered, and the balance of accounts against Britain has at last been practically destroyed,—at least if we do not think of the Debt to America, which is suspended, and take no stock of the depreciated currency. Tax receipts have, accordingly, grown substantially; so that, year after year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in those last five years in the happy position of recording surpluses in revenue. These have been utilised to reduce the dead-weight of unproductive debt, to afford relief to the tax-payer in a substantial measure, and, at the same time, to restore those cuts in expenditure, and repeal those measures of forced retrenchment, which had been necessitated in the crisis of 1931; but which, in the face of progressing economy, were deemed to be unnecessary. In the current year, the same characteristics had substantially manifested themselves,—except that the menace of a world war had become more than ever formidable. The Income Tax receipts, for instance, had shown, in 1935-36, a marked improvement even over the very handsome recovery shown in that branch in the preceding year, so also had Death Duties, and items of Indirect Taxation. But expenditure had more than kept pace with these improving revenues, even though, in the most considerable of the dead-weight expenditure, that on the National Debt, there had been substantial savings thanks to the continued low rates of interest. Those who had noted the heavy Supplementary Estimates presented last February to meet increased expenditure on the several Defence services would, of course, be in no way surprised by the ominous observations of Mr. Chamberlain for the current year's expenditure on that head. And, truth to tell, war clouds are so heavy and so lowering, that Britain can no longer neglect altogether the primary concern of a modern capitalist State to provide for its national defence on a scale commensurate with the danger impending. The Supplementary Estimates of last February had prepared us for an increase of 25 per cent. at least over the Budget figure of 1935-36. Mr. Chamberlain, however, better informed than an outside observer, considers an eventual increase of over 50 per cent. to be no remote, or unlikely, possibility. If that comes to pass,—if the British Defence Budget runs to over £200 million,—increase in taxation becomes inevitable. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Chamberlain does not follow Sir James Grigg, who considers it rank heresy to meet the utterly unexpected contingency of the Quetta Earthquake damage from borrowed money, but thinks that part even of this increased Defence provision may have to be met from loan funds. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has not, in Sir James's opinion, the latter's knowledge of sound finance; and so we cannot emphasise this contrast unduly—to the prejudice of our incomparable paragon of financial acumen, the Hon. Sir James Grigg. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain will consider the advisability of going to school once again under Prof. Lionel Robbins, pending the return of Sir James Grigg, to refresh his knowledge of the elements of Public Finance.

An Alarmist

Performance

Whether or not any substantial portion of the Defence cost is eventually met from borrowed funds, the fact remains that today Mr. Chamberlain takes no risks. He is resolved to add to the tax-burdens forthwith to meet the menace of the impending war. Not all the increase in defence expenditure is met, even this year, from increased taxation, since Mr. Chamberlain has chosen to follow the dubious precedent of another raid upon the Road Fund, and some other similar readjustments, to avoid the full burden of new defence expenditure being thrown on the present generation alone. In the matter of legal adjustments to rope in those citizens who evade their tax-payments we cannot criticise Mr. Chamberlain. But, taken as a whole, his fifth budget is decidedly an alarmist performance; and offers a clear warning to the tax-payers of Great Britain that they must rest in no false security. Increased Defence expenditure in Britain has not the same tragic futility that it has in this country,—since practically the whole amount of that outlay would there be spent within the country. It would, in effect, constitute merely a redistribution of a portion of the national wealth. In this country, on the other hand, almost all such amounts are apt to be squandered in adding to the profits of the Armament Firms outside India, and paying the Wages or Pensions Bill of our foreign personnel in the Defence services, also, a clear, unmitigated waste of national resources. In Britain, too, such heavy outlay on an admittedly unproductive branch of public activity cannot but be deplored; and, unless the direst necessity justifies it, the cost cannot but be regarded as excessive. Admitting the danger of war in Europe, we cannot see its imminence, so far as Britain is concerned, to be so great as to justify this alarmist policy. This criticism is the more pertinent, since, even to-day, over two million able-bodied citizens in that country continue to be unemployed; large chunks of the country's area exhibit symptoms of the intensest depression; and social services in general continue to be curtailed.

Unfair Distribution

The criticism of the Budget will be equally relevant and appropriate, when one considers the items of taxation selected by the Chancellor for his present needs. He has added three pence in the pound, or a little over 1 per cent. to the income tax; and has added 2d. to the duty per pound of tea. The cabled summary does not say what amounts of additional revenue Mr. Chamberlain estimates to derive from either of these sources. But even if they apparently show an equal burden, in their eventual incidence, the two additional taxes must stand on wholly different footing. While the income tax is paid by the well-to-do and the rich—and Mr. Chamberlain has been careful to offer some inconspicuous but not insignificant relief to the income-tax payers by raising the tax-free minimum of married people—the tea duty is borne by all,—the poorest even more than the richer classes, in proportion to their income. Tea in Britain is almost the same as salt in India; and any addition to the burden on this poor man's prime necessity of life must necessarily be objected to by any liberal financier. Mr. Chamberlain is, indeed, Liberal in no sense of the term. But we confess we had expected, even from Mr. Chamberlain, a fairer sense of distributive justice than is manifest from his latest tax proposals. Class prejudice or partiality is a wondrous thing, however; and, in this case, it seems to have operated even without the full consciousness of the Chancellor, who otherwise is a sound, and even a just financier. There is no hope of this increase in the Tea Duty being abandoned in the current Budget; but let us hope a better sense of justice and equity in apportioning tax-burdens will prevail hereafter; and that the Social Service, curtailed, if not starved for the moment, will not meet with the same stepmotherly treatment year after year.

A Congress Pioneer

The citizens of Bombay did but a bare duty in assembling in large numbers at the Town Hall on Wednesday to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha. It is in the fitness of things that Bombay takes the lead in this matter, as Sir Dinshaw served this city for several decades in various capacities, notably as a member of the Municipal Corporation for thirty years. It is, however, as an Indian patriot, rather than as an eminent citizen of Bombay, that he will be best known to posterity. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and for several years one of its most influential leaders. Indian politics have now gone far beyond the narrow limits of his time, but be it ever remembered that this progress is in no small measure due to the long, arduous, and often unseen efforts of pioneers like Sir Dinshaw. For years he fought strenuously, as Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out, against the very grievances, economic and political that we are still fighting against. The Town Hall meeting justly honoured him as "a genuine patriot who devoted his life in selfless work for his country without fear or favour for more than half a century." It is a sacred duty of the people of Bombay to help to the best of their ability in raising a suitable memorial in his honour.

MARRIAGE REFORM

Review Of Recent Laws

(By D. G. DALVI).

II.

In 1923 Dr. Gour introduced his "Civil Marriage Amendment Bill" which was piloted in the face of considerable opposition and an attempt was made to meet all reasonable objections. It was claimed that the bill was in accordance with the sentiments of the orthodox Hindu community and at the same time asserted the liberty of the conscience of the individual. The bill was referred to a Select Committee who recommended that the Christian, Mahomedan, Jewish and Parsi communities should be excluded from the scope of the Bill, and that the rights of the Brahmos to whom the Act applied since 1872 should not be interfered with, that the bill should be permissive and the marriages should be strictly monogamous as provided by Act III of 1872, that the effect of the marriage should bring about separation of the party marrying from the joint family, that the provisions of the Indian Succession Act should apply to the succession of the property of the person marrying under the bill and of the issue of such marriage, and that the parties to such marriages should have no rights of adoption. The principal feature of the bill was not only to preserve the declaration of renunciation of any of the eight religions for those who wished to make such a declaration, but also to permit a declaration that either party professed one of the four religious viz., the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religions. The bill was passed. The other provisions of Act III of 1872 were operative and sections 22 to 26 were added to the old Act giving effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee viz., (1) that the marriage effected a severance from the joint family, (2) the person belonging to one of the abovementioned four religions and marrying under the Act should have the same rights and be subject to the same disabilities in regard to succession to any property as a person to whom the Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850 applied, except the right to any religious office or service or management of any religious or charitable trust, (3) that the succession to the property of such person and to the property of the issue of such marriage shall be regulated by the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, (4) that such a person shall have no right of adoption, and (5) that the father of such a person, if he has no other son living, shall have the right to adopt a son.

Dr. Bhagwandas's Bill

It is anomalous that the succession to the property of the person making a declaration that he professes the Hindu religion and marrying under the provisions of the Act is governed by the Indian Succession Act, whereas the succession to the

(Continued on Page 7)

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL

The detention of Mr. Subhas Bose without a trial is not to be considered as an isolated issue but, as President Jawaharlal points out, "as one of the latest and most significant instances of wide-spread and intensive suppression of civil liberties in India." We, therefore, wholeheartedly welcome his decision fixing the 10th of May for an all-India expression of our indignation and resentment against the incarceration of Mr. Bose. A noteworthy feature of the President's statement on this subject is his appeal for a united front by all who believe in civil liberty, as it is a question that affects all Indians, to whatever political party they may belong. It is to be hoped there will be a rousing response to the President's appeal for a united national protest against the assaults on the people's civil liberties.

THE LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Impressions And Reflections

By K. T. SHAH.

II.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's presidential address was a record-making performance in more than one way. His frank statement of differences with Congress Cabinet on the most vital point of national policy for the time being; his courageous recognition of himself as a spokesman of a minority in the Congress; his bold declaration of the only solution for the Indian Problem as a part of the world problem,—these were all so many departures from the tradition and convention that have gathered round such presidential performances. And they were all as wholesome as they were refreshing.

A Popular Idol

Mr. Nehru is not a finished orator of the type of Surendra Nath Bannerji or Mrs. Besant. Their day is done. But he is a speaker,—terse, clear, analytical and logical, who has a marvellous appeal to the public mind, despite a little exotic flavour in his idiom, and a slightly aristocratic style of his mannerisms. He has, for instance,—a lisp,—a stutter, a hesitation over the choice of a phrase, which, while it lasts, makes him repeat the first syllable of the last word he had uttered,—that would be a blemish in another: but, is in him another token of sincerity, which endears him all the more to his listeners. During the Sessions of the Subjects Committee and the Congress, he seemed, at times, suffering from overwrought nerves. His interjections were, at times, sharp; his commands brusque to the verge of short-temperedness. But even these,—very slight, very stray, and very harmless manifestations of a highstrung soul,—only made him the more fully a popular idol.

A Beautiful Speech

As a speaker, he strives to be neither an artist nor a prophet; He is a searching, ruthless analyst, who probes into every wound with a delicacy and a sensitiveness that mark both a master of his craft and an earnest enquirer. The presidential address was delivered in Hindustani, where it gained a great deal more in spirit and in direct appeal to the hearts of the listeners, than it might have lost in the precision of expression. But, read in cold print and a foreign idiom, the address is astonishingly chaste and beautiful. Without abandoning an iota of the analysis of the student, the speaker rises, in passage after passage, to heights of eloquence, of political perspicacity that is seldom to be found in a fanatic and a doctrinaire, which Nehru occasionally sounded like in the presidential address.

The Main Theme

The main theme of the address was, of course, India's present plight, and her immediate need. But the speaker emphasised,—perhaps for the first time in such addresses,—the community of the Indian question with the world problem. "We cannot isolate India or the Indian problem from that of the rest of the world; to do so is to ignore the real forces that are shaping events, and cut ourselves adrift from the vital energy that flows from them." The problem of the exploited masses is the same all the world over. That neither national barriers nor cultural differences should prevent the alliance of the exploited against their exploiters, was seldom perceived with such vividness, and never expressed with such emphasis, as in this year's presidential address. Pundit Nehru ranges, in two opposing camps, Capitalism with its latest avatar of Fascism and Imperialism, and Socialism, with its eastern adjunct of Nationalism. The Indian struggle for independence Pundit Nehru makes indistinguishable from the larger fight against capitalist Imperialism, though he recognises that the Nationalist Indian, truly striving for the independence of his country, cannot have any communion with the champions of reaction and exploitation even if they call themselves Indians. "Our doors are ever open" he says "to all who stand for that freedom and are against Imperialism. But they are not open to the allies of Imperialism and the supporters of repression". Nationalism, in its true form, is always a narrow creed. More often than not, it is apt to degenerate into those exclusive claims to exploitation, which are exhibited in their worst forms in Europe to-day. There are many elements, even in the Congress Camp, which have full blooded affinity with the Fascist and the Imperialist. They are not such to-day, because they have neither the power, nor perhaps the full perception of their own destiny But the ranking of the Nationalist with the Socialist,—as a missionary in the cause of human equality and social justice,—is an error in the reading of contemporary history, which, one must hope, Pundit Nehru will not suffer to go so far as to obscure his clear vision. "Nationalism in the East" Pundit Nehru remarks, "was essentially different from the new and terribly narrow nationalism of fascist countries; the former was the historical urge to freedom; the latter the last refuse of reaction". It may be so, in its present manifestation and immediate task in India or Arabia. But essentially, Nationalism is the same in all countries; for it is rooted in that desire for exclusive gain, which is the foundation of Capitalism of which Fascism is the most pernicious and latest brood. Pundit Nehru must remember Lenin's pregnant saying: "Whoever wins the war, the workers will lose it." He cannot be too careful of the specious garments Nationalism can wear, if he would not that Indian Nationalism should

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

UNTRUE

We would have thoroughly concurred with Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he had merely said in the Commons that there was no improvement in the general situation in India. But he started by claiming that it was as "satisfactory" as ever. It may be that from the point of view of those whose spokesman and agent he is, the situation appears satisfactory. But in actual fact it is quite the reverse of it. Never was discontent so widespread and acute and never was the nation-wide spirit of revolt against imperialist domination and against imperialist methods to perpetuate that domination so keen and determined. Of course it serves the purpose of imperialism deliberately to pretend otherwise.

TWO STANDARDS OF JUSTICE

It is not yet clear why Mr. S. Satyamurti's short notice questions about Mr. Subhas Bose were disallowed. Even in the House of Commons no reply was given to the question if the Secretary of State for India would make a representation to the Government of India to end Mr. Bose's detention. Having jailed a man without a trial, Government could at least answer questions about him; at any rate those questions the answers to which are not likely to jeopardise the peace and tranquillity of the country, the danger of his communicating with terrorists having been averted by the presence of a police officer at interviews granted to him. A member of Parliament observes that the treatment meted out to Mr. Bose is contrary to British standards of justice. But, obviously, it is not contrary to the different standard of British justice in India.

SIR FAZLI HUSAIN, NATIONALIST!

Realist as he is, Sir Fazli Husain, the communalist, has now appeared on the stage of Indian politics in quite a different make-up, in the character, in fact, of a Nationalist. In co-operation with Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Choudhri Chhotu Ram he has formed a "Unionist Party" which, we are quite excited to learn from Sir Fazli Husain's speech in opening the Party's headquarters at Lahore, "stood for self-respect and patriotism, but eschewed the racial animus or malice of any kind." The reason for Sir Fazli Hustain's grand political regeneration is not very far to seek. He feels that "realising how India stood to-day," the Unionists "had no choice but to work the constitution, though they were not satisfied." Sir Fazli Husain is a realist first, a Muslim communalist afterwards.

CHOICE BEFORE MR. JINNAH

We are, however, glad that Sir Fazli Hussain's new incarnation is not to go unchallenged. The Ahrar Party has very properly decided to fight him at the next election. This is the demand of that patriotism and national self-respect which Sir Fazli Husain sought to abuse and exploit in his speech. The Fazli Husain's Ahrar Party deserves congratulations and good wishes of the whole nation. For, as a Delhi message says, their leaders have made it clear to the Muslim League that they stood for the complete rejection of the new Constitution and there could be no compromise on that issue on which they looked eye to eye with Congress. We do not know how Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League will react to the two parties in the Punjab. But, unless Mr. Jinnah and the League do not mean what they have said, they must choose to work with the Ahrars rather than Sir Fazli Husain, who accepts the "reforms" and eulogistically praises Lord Linlithgow's broadcast message.

RECLAIMING PRISONERS

Presiding over the twentieth annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society on Tuesday, Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, claimed that much of the work of the Home Department coincided with the aims of the Society. The public will welcome this assurance but the work of the Society as well as of the Government in reclaiming prisoners leaves room for vast improvement. The Society needs to be far more representative than it is and to be generously financed by Government. Moreover, the whole policy of Jail Administration needs to be radically reformed before societies like the one in question can yield appreciable results. At present the Society touches but a fringe of the huge problem of reclaiming criminals. To be at all effective, its work must begin in jail, where prisoners should be taught some suitable remunerative crafts.

ALL ABOUT KHADI

Whoever seeks all essential and up-to-date information about the Khadi movement in India, presented in a nut-shell, can do no better than turn to the Congress Golden Jubilee Brochure No. 3, entitled "Some Aspects of Khadi," by Gulzarilal Nanda. In only forty pages the author has packed facts, figures and arguments about khadi, not available in one book of four times the size. It deals fully but concisely with the economics of khadi, its history, organization, policy and technique. And the reader cannot but share his view that, "judged by all the signs, market-khadi has a bright prospect, which depends on public support, State aid and intensive country-wide propaganda" and that, "whatever happens to this section of khadi production, the self-sufficiency programme in khadi has a great future and a wide scope before it.

Dustless Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

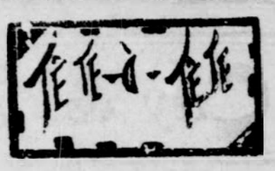
Sir,—During the last few days the citizens of Bombay have been experiencing to some small extent the torment of dusty roads, which is the habitual lot of their fellows up-country, and must have realized, in a form more practical than words can ever convey the reason why the Western India Automobile Association and other public bodies are pressing so relentlessly for the transformation of the present antiquated, dusty mofussil roads into modern, dustless ones.

The movement deserves the unqualified support of the general public, for dust is a menace in many ways to all road users, be they motorists or otherwise; and it is a most unwelcome visitor to dwellings situated in the vicinity of highways.

In concusion, it would not be out of place here to suggest that those responsible for the arrangements in connection with state processions, should use, for the temporary surfacing of city roads a form of sand or gravel which would not give rise to such dusty conditions.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. C. SYKES,
Secretary, W.I.A.A.

Bombay, April 21.



WITHOUT COMMENT

Dr. Moonje has wired as follows to H. E. the Viceroy:—

'On behalf of the Central Hindu Military Education Society, which is organising the Bhonsale Military School, the first non-official enterprise of its kind, I offer my most respectful and hearty welcome to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow and to your Excellency wishing long life and health."—A.P.I.

* * * *

Asked about the formation of a Nationalist Party, Pandit Jawaharlal was unwilling to express any opinion because unforeseen events might upset all calculations.

If he is thinking of the Congress Nationalist, he is very much mistaken

* * * *

SANCTIONS DO HIT ITALY
—Headline.

Foul!

* * * *

Mr. Westman, President of the Sanctions Experts Committee, giving details of the effects of Sanctions, stated that Italian exports and imports are decreasing and the Bank of Italy had lost about half of its reported gold reserves.

We wish he had not given this information at this moment. After this warning, we suppose the Sanctionist countries will have to redouble their efforts—to negative even these results of the Sanctions.

* * * *

Some British M.P.'s protested against the detention of Subhas Bose and said it was "contrary to British standards of justice."

The authorities in Whitehall and New Delhi, however, think otherwise. And we have no reason to doubt their word

* * * *

The Story Of The Rhine
—Headline.

A Tale Of Two Cities—Paris and Berlin.

* * * *

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, the British Minister of War, is very angry with certain clerics who omitted prayers for the Cabinet at a service as a protest against the Government's foreign policy.

"I read in this morning's paper," he said, "that the Dean and Chapter of Liverpool Cathedral of Liverpool Cathedral so much condemned the proposals of his Majesty's Government that they refused to pray for us.

"Who are these ignorant clergymen who presume to give his Majesty's Government advice on foreign affairs?"

And well might the offending priests retort: Who are these ignorant Cabinet Members who presume to dictate to the Lord's Ministers in matters of prayer?

And, of course both of them would be right.

* * * *

India, says Major General, Sir Bernard James, can produce excellent horses.

And yet we continue to import inferior species from abroad.

* * * *

Radio English In America, says a headline.

So now we know. We had on many occasions mistaken it for Yankee atmospherics.

* * * *

Our Junior Colleague reports that Brother Kanaiyalal Vakil has decided, with the active assistance of Socialist friends, to demand vocational representation at the Poona Congress. He is also reported to have been in close communication with Acharya Kripalani, Udaya Shankar and Menaka.

On being confronted with the above report, Brother Vakil optimistically declined to confirm it.

* * * *

In his farewell address to the Baden-Powell Scouts, Lord Willingdon is said to have called scouting "a game with a purpose."

A very subtle purpose, in fact.

* * * *

What are educational films? asks a headline.

All boring ones, of course.

* * * *

MANY.

The young reporter stared nervously at the great financier. "To what," he finally asked, "do you owe your fortune?"

"Pluck, my boy," boomed the other "Pluck, pluck, pluck!"

"Quite, sir," replied the young man. "But won't you tell our readers who you plucked?"

Backdoor Methods To Upset Assembly Vote

OTTAWA PREFERENCE IN ANOTHER FORM

Attack On Tariff Board Amendment Bill

NEW DELHI, April 22.

After interpellations in the Legislative Assembly Sir Mohamed Zairullah moved consideration of the Tariff Act Amendment Bill relating to Fents. He explained the various changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed spoke for *90 minutes on the policy outlined* by the Fiscal Commission, the working of that policy by the Government and the general observations on the items included in the Bill. He said that no protection should be given without impartial enquiry. It was unfair to give protection only on the demand of capitalists and millowners without sufficiently considering the interests of consumers and taxpayers.

OVER-PROTECTION

Dr. Ziauddin took up the cases of what he called, over-protection to the sugar industry and the iron and steel industry. In regard to the former he held that cultivators had not benefitted and he feared that when the protection would be withdrawn in 1938, several factories which had started would collapse. As regards the iron and steel industry he thought Government should see that share-holders did not get more than six per cent pront. The effect of over-protection and indiscriminate protection had been that the price level of agricultural products had fallen more than the price level of manufactured articles.

Referring to the hosiery industry, Dr. Ziauddin said he was not opposed to protection, but he criticised the frequently shifting mind of Government over it.

Mr. B. Das opposing the motion for consideration said that he was opposed to the handicapping of cottage industries. If after ten years the protection given to the textile industry could not stand on its own legs, it was time that the industry should die a natural death.

Pundit Nilkantha Das remarked that India had already given a good deal of preference to England which was against India's economic interests.

BACK-DOOR METHODS

Mr. S. Satyamurti protested against Government trying by backdoor methods to upset the Assembly verdict on the Ottawa Agreement. According to the President of the Board of Trade in London, the Government of India had not given notice for the termination of the Ottawa Agreement. Why, then, did Government delay in discharging that duty? Was it to gain time and by trying to obtain a favourable verdict on this Bill to proclaim that the Assembly had changed its mind? He was opposed to this alliance between the British capitalist and the Indian capitalist at the expense of the consumers. They thought that the Ottawa Agreemennt was dead, but it had appeared, though dead, it had not been buried. For the present the Bill was based on Imperial Preference. Why a preference of 25 per cent to British goods as against non-British goods, and that in the name of protection? He wanted that such preference, if necessary, should last only as long as the Ottawa Agreement lasted and not longer.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN

Professor Ranga opposed the Bill even as amended by the Select Committee. He confessed his heart was not in it as the interests of the consumers were ignored by the Bill which gave preferences to Britain. He repeatedly argued that there should have been special investigation by the Tariff Board before Government had decided on the amount of protection which Indian industries deserved. On the other hand the Government of India merely agreed to some figure which others had suggested and then began to higgle in the Select Committee. The proceedings had confirmed him in his opinion that the Bill was being dictated by a few rich and powerful men.

NO NEW PRINCIPLES

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah replied that the Bill introduced no new principle of protection and that was why no enquiry by the Tariff Board was conducted. The idea was merely to continue the principle of protection as suggested by the Tariff Board and accepted by the House. In fact it was because that protection had been found to be adequate in face of the inrush of imports from non-United Kingdom countries, particularly from Japan, that the Bill was brought. As an illustration Sir Zafrullah Khan pointed out that in the case of Cotton Fents alone the imports had increased from one million yards in 1932 to 23 million yards in 1934|35. As regards artificial silk fents, the imports rose from a negligible quantity two years ago to 16 million yards in the eleven months of 1934|35. As regards hosiery (excluding socks and underwear) the figures had increased 32 times during the last three years. Thus the Bill merely attempted to stop the hole created in the protective wall and there was no question of Ottawa Preference in this. Higher scale duties were preferred against non-British goods merely because of an inrush of imports from those countries jeopardising the position of Indian industries.

A POINT OF ORDER

The motion for consideration of the Bill was passed. When Clause two was taken up Mr. Satyamurti on a point of order contended that the list of articles intended to be protected under the Bill were included in the list of preferences contained in the Ottawa Agreement upon which the House only on the 13th of March decided in the current session that the Government of India should give notice of termination to Britain. The President considered Mr. Satyamurti's interpretation farfetched and ruled his point out of order.

Mr. Essak Sait's amendment for the deletion of Sub-Clause (c) of Clause Two relating to Fents was rejected without division.

PREFFRENCE REDUCED

Mr. K. L. Gauba then moved that, "in Clause (c) of Clause Two of the Bill, for all words occurring in the fourth column of the proposed item 49(1) (a) figures and words 35 per cent 'ad valorem' be substituted and in the fifth column insert the words 25 per cent "ad valorem". In Sub-Clause (c), Clause Two of the Bill, for the words occurring in fourth column of the proposed item 49(1) (a) figures and words 30 per cent "ad valorem" be substituted and in fifth column insert figures and words 25 per cent "ad valorem". The effect of this amendment (which was eventually accepted is that preference for the United Kingdom is reduced to 10 per cent and the proposed duty on non-United Kingdom goods is reduced from 50 or 40 to 35 per cent.

PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSAL

Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant said that the House must object to consider being crushed between protection for Indian industries and Imperial Preference and hoped that the House had heard the last of Imperial Preference. He agreed to Mr. Gauba's amendment as he did not wish to be more cruel to the Ottawa Agreement and granted preference which was still technically in force. He thought that preferential treatment to one country against another, while it recoiled on the consumer, yielded no counterveiling advantage to the industry itself. He pointed out that, while the United Kingdom imported in 1930|31, 25 lakhs yards Fents, the quantity imported in 1934|35 was about 92 lakhs yards. That being so Government's proposal was preposterous, unfair and indefensible. Mr. Pant concluded: "We want to make it unequivocally clear that if any protection is to be given for Indian industry it must be for its own sake and not by way of concession made to the United Kingdom. There is to be no Imperial Preference now or hereafter and it will never be."

NO INTRIGUE, BUT JUSTICE

Sir H. P. Mody referring to the criticism that he was in the confidence of Government said that it was not any intrigue between him and Government, but the sheer justice of his cause that was responsible for whatever little success he had achieved. (Some members:— Ho! ho!).

Sir H. P. Mody believed that half a loaf was better than none and, as a practical man, he was prepared to accept what little crumbs were offered and would ask for more afterwards.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the only advantage in the proposal was that the length of the Fents had been reduced to two and a half yards. They were prepared to see if that has the desired effect.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan accepted the amendment on behalf of Government, though it did not go far enough. He believed that reduction in the length of Fents would prove effective and hoped that further measures of protection might not be necessary.

The House adopted Mr. Gauba's amendment whereafter it adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY

Sequel To Re-opening Of Question Of Duty On Cotton Knitted Apparel

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Hopes of concluding the Assembly Session to-day were given up during the lunch interval when it was agreed that there would be a conference of leaders with the Commerce Member this evening to reconsider the provisions in the Tariff Bill regarding cotton knitted apparel and hosiery.

Oppositon members succeeded in arranging in the Lobby a settlement whereby the preference between the United Kingdom and non-United Kingdom fents would be only 10 per cent of that permitted by the Ottawa Agreement and the duty would be accordingly 35 and 25 respectively. But the question of cotton knitted apparel was re-opened during Lobby talks and will be reviewed at th's evening's conference.

The Assembly Session thus concludes to-morrow.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL FOR NAGPUR

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will *be leaving to-morrow morning by* Bombay Mail for Nagpur with *Dr. Hardikar regarding the revi*val of the All-India Volunteers' *and Workers'* organisation.—United Press.

Jayaprakash At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, a *Member of the Congress Working* Committee, arrived at Allahabad *this morning.*

His visit it is understood, is in *connection with giving final* touches to the questionnaire relating to the Agrarian Programme which will be placed before the Working Committee at Wardha on April 27.—United Press.

Tax Bill Before U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON, April 22.

While Great Britain shivered under Mr. Chamberlain's additional taxation of mere 20 million sterling, the United States Congress is presented with a Tax Bill based on President Roosevelt's recommendation to raise between 149 and 160 million sterling more revenue.

Among the sweeping tax changes, necessary for this end, it is proposed to alter the Corporation Tax imposing, following on foreign individuals and companies, firstly, 10 per cent income-tax on income received by non-resident aliens from sources within the United States, secondly, 22-1|2 per cent tax on the income derived from American sources by foreign corporations, with branches in the United States, thirdly, fifteen per cent tax on earnings from sources within the United States, by foreign corporations with no branches in United States and, fourthly, the same 15 per cent on foreign banks and insurance companies as on similar American institutions.

President Roosevelt's temporary processing taxes have been omitted from the Bill which the President has indicated must be passed before adjournment of the Congress.—Reuter.

WILLINGDON AT ADEN

ADEN: April 22.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at 6 a.m. and sailed at 8 a.m. escorted by destroyers and aeroplanes. They did not go ashore, but gave a small breakfast party aboard the "Strathmore" at which Vice-Admiral Rose and the British Resident were present.—Reuter's Special.

GREECE AND DARDANELLES

ATHENS, April 22.

The Greek Government has agreed to participate in the conference at Geneva on the Turkish proposal to remilitarise the Dardenelles.—Reuter's Special.

BUDGET PORTENDS WORSE YEARS TO COME

LONDON, April 22.

The Budget has generally been received by the Press as unexpectedly elaborate and severe but has been accepted with Spartan resignation and approval of the orthodox decision to meet the whole of the increased expenditure from revenue.

Commentators record that the proposals got a gloomy reception in the House of Commons, where it was apparent that many Conservatives had hoped that Mr. Chamberlain would raise a defence loan earlier than now projected. Others think that the Chancellor has been wiser to suspend the Sinking Fund rather than increase taxation when industry is recovering but the majority of papers agree that it is best to bring home to the country the real implications of the defence programme.

The necessity of raising the income-tax is questioned both by *"The Daily Telegraph" and "The* Financial Times." The latter says that there is some tendency in the city to think that Mr. Chamberlain has erred on the side of caution, though it does not doubt that Britain will stand higher in the world's estimation by choosing stringent taxation in preference to borrowing.

The Liberal and Labour Press is apprehensive that worse years ahead are portended by the precedent of this year's Budget.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE REFORM

(Continued from page 6.)

property of the person making a declaration of formal renunciation of the Hindu religion is governed by Hindu Law.

In 1935 a bill has been introduced by Mr. Bhagvandas which is on the same lines as Mr. Patel's bill and which aims at securing validity of marriages between different castes of the Hindus and seeks to provide that no marriage among Hindus shall be invalid by reason that the parties thereto do not belong to the same caste, notwithstanding any custom or interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary.

The bill does away with the necessity of registration and preserves the performance of the Hindu religious observances at the time of the marriage so as to invest it with the sacramental character. According to the interpretation of Hindu law in the Bombay Presidency, an Anuloma marriage i.e. a marriage of a man belonging to a higher Varna or caste with a woman belonging to the lower Varna is valid but a Pratiloma marriage i.e. a marriage of a man belonging to a lower Varna or caste with a woman belonging to a higher Varna is invalid. The bill validates marriages between different castes of Hindus including Prtiloma and Anuloma marriages.

Strict Monogamy

It is however necessary that there should be a provision enforcing strict monogamy. It is a matter of common knowledge that even educated men contract second marriages even though they have previously married wives and issue of such marriages. In order to avoid the provisions of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872, they seek change of religion, and become Sikhs and marry under the Anand form of marriage under Act VII of 1909. It is regrettable that a change of religion is resorted to or advocated as matter of convenience, or to secure a temporal advantage.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association attaches the highest importance to monogamy as the basis of a stable family and social life, and has approached the Government of India for an amendment of the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 so as to make it applicable to those who are born Sikhs and are inherently entitled by virtue of their birth and up-bringing to observe the custom of marriage by Anand form and in case of converts only to those who have no husband or wife living by a subsisting marriage.

Women's Rights

One of the cogent reasons for celebrating the Anniversary of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 is its insistence on monogamy. It lays down as one of the essential conditions that neither party must at the time of marriage have a husband or wife living. Another reason is the recognition of the rights of women by the provision made for divorce and the application of the Indian Divorce Act. The rights of succession of the widow and the issue of the marriages under the Act including the daughters are secured by the application of the Indian Succesesion Act. The Act secures the liberty of the conscience of the individual and free and unrestricted choice of partners in life. The undesirable feature of the necessity of a formal reunuciation of any of the eight religions in India is done away with, and an option of a declaration of professing any one of the four religions referred to above is provided by the Gour's Act of 1923.

I would suggest that Mr. Bhagvandas should insist on monogamy and provide for the rights of succession of the widow and issue of the marriage including the daughters.

(CONCLUDED).

NO SPLIT IN COUNCIL OF ACTION

Jhabvala's Appeal To Public To Support Strikers

That the public should come to the succour of the suffering taximen who were championing the public cause in demanding a four-anna-tariff was stressed by the speakers at a meeting of the taxi-strikers held at Chawpatty on Wednesday evening, under the presidentship of Mr. Liaquat Hussain, the president of their Union.

NO SPLIT.

Mr. Jhabwala said that in certain quarters propaganda was being made that there was a split in their Union. A few men (three in number) in a Council of Action of forty were forced by dire financial circumstances to register their cars. They did not proclaim any revolt against the Council of Action, nor did they differ from the policy followed by it. In *those circumstances to say that* there was a split in their ranks was sheer propaganda. To say that there was a split in the union was wrong as almost all the Union members (most of the black-legs were not their members) were solidly behind the Council of Action which was conducting the strike. The public had a responsibility towards the strikers who were fighting the "battle" of the public for a four anna tariff. If a six anna tariff was accepted, the taxi-trade would have to ultimately perish. It would be criminal on the part of the public if they at that juncture left the taximen in the lurch. There were at least a lakh of taxi-minded public in Bombay and if they were determined they could see the matter through.

Other speakers said if the rumour in the air, that 500 four-anna baby cars would be put in the streets of Bombay was correct (published in a vernacular paper) the 6-anna taxis would be nowhere.

Mr. Liaquat Hussein asked if there was a split in the Union why so many strikers were present there? Taking the figures of a local evening paper that the blacklegs amounted to 200 and odd (the correct figure being nearly 100 per cent less) as correct was it in any way 'encouraging' when the total taxi strength was 1,200 in the city of which about a 1,000 were Union members.

The Union depended on its own strength and the strength of its cause. They were till then supporting themselves, keeping their body and soul together from funds gathered from a few strikers who opened their coffers for their comrades. They put up a united fight for well-nigh three weeks on their own resources.

Concluding he appealed to the public to give practical support for the Union's cause by subscribing munificently to the public fund of strikers.

IMPERSONATED HIS PUPIL IN EXAM.

Deterrent Sentence For Calcutta Professor

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Messrs. Justices Burtley and Guha of the Calcutta High Court upheld the conviction of Aswini Gupta, Professor of Ripon College, who was sentenced by the Cheif Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of false personification and attempting to cheat the Calcutta University by sitting for the B.A. Examinaion impersonating his pupil.

The accused was detected in the examination hall when his false moustache was blown off by wind. He hurriedly left the hall and ran along the street for some distance, pursued by guards and others who ultimately succeeded in arresting him.

While confirming the sentence Their Lordships observed that the accused was a brilliant product of the Calcutta University and sentence ought to have been deterrent. The defence was entirely false.—United Press.

A New Delhi message says during the week ended 7th March, 1936, the number of death recorded in 151 towns with a population of 30,000 and over, and with an aggregate population of 14,104,906 amounted to 7,100 which yielded an annual rate of 26 per mile of the aggregate population. Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 8,622 which gave an annual rate of 32 per mille of the aggregate population.

Indian Cricket Has Grown To Dominion Status

Lord Hailsham Welcomes Test Team At Empire Society Luncheon

"WE ARE AMBASSADORS OF GOOD-WILL" SAYS VIZIANAGRAM

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 22.

The Indian Cricketers were entertained at a luncheon at the Royal Empire Society, Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, presiding. A number of notabilities in the world of cricket were present. After Lord Hailsham had welcomed the team and said that they would receive a warm welcome from British crowds and teams, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram replied. He said:—

Ambassadors Of Good-will

"We come here as ambassadors of good-will to cement the ties of understanding between England and India. I could not wish for better support than I have from the team. I hope we shall take success or failure with dignity and humility."

Field Marshal, Sir William Birdwood, Mr. Butler, Mr. Rubie, Mr. Rama Rau, Mr. Cobham, Mr. Leveson-Gower, Sir Stanley Jackson, Mr. Fry and Mr. Hobbs were present. *Lord Hailsham conveyed* apologies from Lord Zetland, Lord *Halifax and Mr. Bruce. The last*named telephoned specially from *Geneva.*

HAPPY COINCIDENCE

The Chairman said that it was a happy coincidence that at the *moment the new Viceroy had* delivered a message of co-operation to all peoples of India, the Indian cricket team had arrived to show what the united strength of India do in the cricket field. Since 1932 Indian cricket had grown to Dominion Status. He added that Indians had proved themselves formidable opponents in the tour of the Australians and as a sign of their increased status they had been allotted three tests. He was not endeavouring to predict the results; no politician was foolish enough to be a prophet (laughter.) He said one of the signs of popularity in England was to acquire a nickname as Ranji had done. He thought that Vizianagram would soon be called "Vizzy".

TRIBUTE TO WILLINGDON

The Indian Captain continuing paid a tribute to Lord Willingdon. He said, that Lord Willingdon had been a great cricketer in his younger days. In later life he gave tremendous impetus to cricket. India, during his term of office, had gained Dominion Cricket Status. His retirement was a great loss to India in every way. Vizianagram welcomed the presence of Sir Stanley Jackson and eulogised the assistance he had given to Indian Cricket during h's Governorship of Bombay.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RACE

"His Reverence" Wins First Prize At Epsom

LONDON, April 22.

The following is the result of City and Suburban run at Epsom *over a distance of one mile and* two furlongs:—

HIS REVERENCE	1
GUINEA CAP	2
RIPPONTOR	3

Eighteen ran. Won by three lengths, one length separated *second and third. Winner* trained by Wellesley.

Starting prices: 100 to 7 against His Reverence; 100 to 8 against *Guinea Cap; 9 to 2 against Rip*pontor.—Reuter's Special.

FREEMAN'S TEAM TO MEET INDIANS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 22.

The following will represent Freeman's Team against the Indian Eleven in a charity match to be played at Gravesend commencing on April 29th:—

Freeman, Woolley, Ames, Todd, Ashdown, Fagg, and Watt (Kent); Nichols (Essex); Edrich (Norfolk); Evans and Bratton (Gravesend).

Edrich scored a century against South Africa last summer.

"Vita" Protest Day To Be Observed

ALLEGED INSULTING TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS

A public meeting was held in Bombay, at Dana Bunder to protest against the alleged insulting attitude of some officers of s.s. "Vita" of the B. I. S. N. Company, and also of the muccadams and police constables, towards the passengers and their relations and acquaintances on 18th inst. (Saturday). Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas presided and strong speeches were made, in the presence of a huge gathering.

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally pointed out that railway and steamer companies in India were deriving huge incomes from the third class passengers but they did not care for their comforts and conveniences. The treatment meted out to the passengers on s.s. "Vita" on Saturday last, proved their utter helplessness; and if they had a shred of self-respect they must be prepared to give a proper reply to this insult. It was time for them to show to the persons concerned that they would no longer brook such insults hurled against them. They should not rest content with a mere expression of regret from the Company, but should agitate vigorously till the parties responsible for the incident were dealt with suitably, by the higher authorities of the Company, and an assurance was given that such an incident would not occur again. Until such an undertaking was given they should boycott the company; and intending passengers should go to their places of destination by rail.

START SWADESHI STEAMSHIP CO.S.

Seth Mavji Govindji also deplored the incident, and said to end such "Zulum" Indians should start their own steamship concerns. India boasted of many multi-millionaires who, if they wished to make up their minds, could easily start such Swadeshi concerns. Unless and until the Company concerned made proper amends for the behaviour of its employees they should boycott the "Vita."

Seth Khimji Madan also pleaded for boycott till their self-respect was vindicated.

Resolutions were then passed expressing the meeting's indignation at the alleged insulting attitude of the employees of the company, exhorting the Cutchis so to act as to make repetition of such incidents impossible; and with that end in view it was resolved to give the time-limit up to Friday evening (24th inst.) to accept the following demands, viz., (1) expression of apology for the incident and assurance of non-repetition of such incidents in the future; (2) giving of due compensation to those passengers of the "Vita" who were put to inconvenience and loss of money. If the company failed to do the needful, as stated above, by Friday evening, a vigorous boycott of the steamers of the Cutch line of the Company was to be started at 6 p.m. that evening, and a Committee with power to co-opt, was appointed, on that behalf.

"VITA PROTEST DAY."

It was further resolved to observe Friday as the "Vita Protest Day," recommending the Cutchis of Bombay to observe complete hartal on that day (Friday).

EFFECT OF GAUBA'S AMENDMENT

NEW DELHI, April 22.

The effect of Mr. Gauba's amendment which was adopted unanimously will be that the existing duty namely 25 per cent against United Kingdom and 35 per cent against non-United Kingdom goods will be maintaintd.

No change has been made in cotton fents but as for artificial silk fents the length has been reduced from four to two-and-half yards.—A. P.

The Maharaja Scindia visited Ujjain on 20th inst. as part of his administrative training-tour.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR MUSLIMS

Governor Opens Saboo Siddik Institution

"This Institution had the good fortune to have its foundation 'Well and Truly' laid by your worthy predecessor the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes; and the final ceremony of opening it to its beneficiaries is now to be performed at the hands of a Governor, whose very first thought on landing at the Gateway of India was the welfare of the people and uplift of the poor."

With these words Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government requested H. E. the Governor to declare open the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution at Shepherd Road, on Wednesday afternoon before a large and distinguished gathering.

WHY DELAY WAS CAUSED.

Hon. Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehlavi at the outset in welcoming the Governor made feeling reference to the sad death of Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees to whose endeavours the institution owed its present position and existence, and said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik died in the year 1908 and it is now after 27 years that this Institution has come into full being. An explanation for this long lapse of time is necessary.

It was twelve years after the demise of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik that a scheme was approved by the High Court for the establishment of an institution in Bombay. The then Board of Trustees, of whom Mr. Sheriff Dewjee was one, decided to open a Boarding School for giving education to poor Muslims boys from the First Vernacular to the Fifth English Standard, with manual training.

For this purpose they acquired a plot of Land at Matunga. The site selected being far away from populated Muslim localities of the city. Day Scholars could not be expected to attend the School; and the income available at the time was insufficient for maintaining even fifty boys as boarders.

LATE CHAIRMAN'S EFFORTS

Our late Chairman all along held that an Arts and Crafts Institution, where Muslim boys could be equipped with the means of earning their livelihood, was by far a greater necessity in this Industrial Town than an ordinary School with accommodation for a limited number of boys.

A scheme on those lines was drawn up by him and placed before the Board, as then composed, but was not accepted. Being convinced of the absolute necessity of such an Institution and the greater benefits to be derived therefrom by the community, he on his part persisted. His proposals were placed before persons in various vocations, and educational authorities, who unanimously approved of them. The working class Muslims, who were apprised of the controversy were also clamouring for the adoption of this scheme and ultimately the voice of the Muslim public prevailed.

I feel proud to say that the present Board of Trustees, after careful consideration, approved and adopted the scheme providing an Industrial Institution for the community, and locating it within easy reach of the Muslim population of the City. The plot of land already acquired was returned to the Bombay Improvement Trust and the present site was selected and purchased.

The Institution will stand as a monument not only to the memory of the great donor but also as an achievement of the task which our late Chairman had set before himself.

In the City of Bombay there are enough facilities for scholastic and collegiate education and for education in the learned professions. Academic education in spite of all its merits, does not enable the sons of the poor to find means of livelihood. We therefore, strongly believed that there was a great need for an Institution where poor Muslim boys can be trained to earn an honest living. This want is now sought to be met by the establishment of this Institution which Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to open to-day.

It is intended that the boys trained in this Institution should turn out to be not merely workmen, but efficient artisans in the various crafts and vocations which are to be taught, and in good time prove to be an asset to the community and the country. Industry can flourish only if skilled labour is available. Properly trained workmen will naturally be better paid; and, both capital and labour will benefit by such training being made available.

A brief reference to our outlay, and total assets may be made here. The following figures will give roughly an idea of our financial position:—

	Rs.
Purchase of this plot of land from Government	1,84,500
Buildings	1,73,100
Machinery and stores	75,000
Securities and cash minus Liabilities	22,17,000
Total assets	26,49,600

With a nucleus of a total assets worth Rs. 26,49,600 in hand we have endeavoured to provide all the latest implements and Machinery required for training and to select qualified staff. Instruction will also be given in the three R.'s. A Library, a Reading Room and a Museum in the Assembly Hall have been provided. Sufficient area is also left open to provide a play-ground.

GOOD START FOR YOUTHS

The Governor in the course of his speech: The opening ceremony has been somewhat delayed by the unfortunate death of the previous President, Sheriff Devji Canji, to whose persistence and determination the existence of the Institution in its present form is chiefly due. Though, unhappily, he has not lived to see the opening, the fulfilment of his work will remain as a memorial to the wisdom foresight and courage with which he planned and a great deal has been said lately about the need for industrial training and the danger and discontent likely to be caused by extensive unemployment among young men who have only a literary education and cannot find work because they are too many. But it would be misleading to say that industrial training is all that is needed to cure unemployment. It is probable that the great increase in population which has occurred in the last 12 or 15 years has brought about an amount of unemployment for which there is no complete cure.

This Institution appears, thanks to the generosity of the founder, to have ample funds at its disposal. It should, therefore, be able to obtain the best teachers. As regards recognition, application for that should, when the time comes, be made to the Department of Industries, and I am sure that that Department will give advice and all the help it can to the Institution.

I am glad to see that it is also intended to give general education to the pupils. I trust that, in fixing the curriculum and laying out the course of studies, you will consult the Educational Department. I would also recommend you to consult representatives of Industry, to keep in touch with the latest developments and requirements.

One hears frequent laments over the backwardness of Muslims in education, and it seems to me a particularly happy event that, at a time when the need for technical education is becoming more and more established, a Muslim charitable fund should be devoted to this very purpose. It should result in giving capable Muslim youths a good start in the battle of life.

The Governor then pressed an electric button and all the doors of the different departments were automatically opened.

The gathering dispersed after a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. C. Chagla to the Governor for gracing the occasion with his presence. The Muslim community was hopelessly poor economically and he hoped the institution would prove a blessing to the youths of the community. Though a Muslim Institution he said, it had employed on its teaching staff members of all communities.

The Governor before leaving inspected the different departments accompanied by the trustees.

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Internal bodily cleanliness is the secret of health. Maintain it with Beecham's Pills. They Banish Constipation, the greatest cause of everyday ills. No more Headaches, Stomach Pains, Irritability—instead, vim and vigour, happiness and health.

Purely Vegetable.

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SECRECY OF BALLOT

Hammond Recommendations Are Destruction Of It, Holds B. Pant

NEW DELHI, April 22.

In the Legislative Assembly today, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant put a short notice question asking whether the Government has given consideration to paragraph 14 of the report of the Assembly Committee on the Hammond Report and whether the Government are aware of the fact that the aforesaid recommendation relating to voting by illiterate persons which was duly approved by the House is in accordance with the Lothian Committee's proposals and whether Government have come to any decision on the point.

GOVERNORS TO FRAME RULES.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying said that Government have before them the recommendations referred to and propose to give it consideration in due course. Yes. The recommendation of the Assembly Committee is in accordance with the Lothian Committee's recommendations. This is a matter which has not been included in the Electoral Orders-in-Council. It will, therefore, be regulated for first elections by the Rules framed by the Governor "in his individual judgment" under para 20 of the 5th schedule to the Government of India Act and thereafter will fall within the scope of the Provincial Legislatures. The recommendation made by the Assembly Committee will be considered by the Government when the draft of the Governor's Rules, referred to above, are received from the Provinces.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant reminded Sir N. N. Sircar that the procedure suggested by the Hammond Committee was destructive of secrecy as well as freedom of vote.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that Government would consider the Assembly Committee's contention that if the methods suggested by the Hammond Committee were adopted it would make the position of illiterate voters even more irksome.

USE COLOURED BOXES.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Will Government be pleased to consider that it is much easier to have election by means of coloured boxes where there are single-member constituencies than in provinces where they have got plural-member constituencies?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The points which have been indicated by this question may be borne in mind. They have now got down on record and they will be considered.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government were considering any other steps than those already mentioned for ensuring secrecy of ballot in all provinces in all these elections?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The answer is no. In a sense they are not considering it just now but they will consider all relevant matters including those which have been indicated by the question and supplementary questions to-day at the proper time, by which I mean the time when we receive here the draft rules.—A. P.

PASSENGERS FROM BOMBAY TO IRAQ

NEW DELHI, April 22.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has received telegraphic information from the Director International d'Hygiene Publique, Paris, that from 18th April Iraq requires smallpox vaccination certificates from all passengers coming from Bombay by sea and air.—A. P.

DISTRESS IN BERHAMPUR

Adjournment Not Moved Sequel To Bajpai's Statement

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI April 22.

Sir G. S. Bajpai's statement read in the Assembly to-day on the situation in certain parts of Bengal was well received and Mr. Anantasayanam did not press his adjournment motion. Sir Girija Shankar laid on the table a copy the letter from the Bengal Government dated 26th March in which the situation created by the prevalence of scarcity in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura and Burdwan and parts of Murshidabad and Berhampore and Hoogly was fully reviewed.

From this letter it appeared that since September, 1935 the local Government had allotted Rs. 3,69,000 for relief work and loans and made provision of twelve lakhs (two lakhs for famine relief and ten lakhs for agricultural and land improvement loans) during 1936-37. Test works have been opened on a large scale and an additional Commissioner has been appointed to organise relief measures.

REQUEST TO FAMINE FUND.

In the same communication from the Bengal Government, the Governor General-in-Council was asked to request the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust Fund to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 in addition to the grant of Rs. 30,000 made by the Fund last year. The Governor General-in-Council has notified to the Board of Management the existence of general and serious privation in these areas so that the Board may be able to consider the Bengal Government's request.

Sir G. S. Bajpai also laid on the table a copy of the report from the Director of Agriculture, Bengal for the week ending April 15 which gave the latest information regarding local conditions. According to this report 36,295 persons attended the relief works in Murshidabad during the week ending April 11 and 194 received gratuitous relief. There is no mention in this report of any deaths from starvation. As for health figures during the week ending April 4, there were four attacks and three deaths only from cholera.

As the next report which would be for the week ending to-day would not in the ordinary course be received for a few days Sir G. S. Bajpai sent a clear-line message yesterday to the Bengal Government in which information has been specially asked for on the Press report of deaths from starvation and the outbreak of epidemic.

Sir G. S. Bajpai concluded "If the reply is received before the House rises, I shall lay the result of the inquiry on the table. Otherwise we shall issue a Press Communique.

WARDHA'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS CABINET

WARDHA, April 22.

After the Hindi Sammelan at Nagpur all the leaders will return and stay for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is to be held on April 27. Wardha is making preparations to receive Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and the local Municipal Committee has decided to present a civic address to the Working Committee members.

The local Congress Socialists have also resolved to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal.—A. P.

LEADERS FOR HINDI SAMMELAN

WARDHA, April 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been here for the last week, has sent his presidential address to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be printed. Babu Rajendra Prasad, along with Mr. Mathuraprasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a large number of the inmates of Maganwadi and the Ashram are leaving to-morrow to attend the Sammelan session.

Mahatma Gandhi is also reaching Nagpur to-morrow evening.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR FRESH RESETTLEMENT

Wardha Agriculturists' Conference Decisions

WARDHA, April 22.

The Wardha District Agriculturist Conference was held here with Mr. Kolhe, M.L.C. The Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party as president.

The Conference passed many resolutions among the most important of which are the request to Government for a fresh settlement with the reduction of rent by fifty per cent and the enacting of a law providing for compulsory conciliation of debts without monetary limit.

A resolution to eradicate the Malguzari system also came up for discussion but was not passed.—A. P.

NARIMAN'S LITERACY DRIVE

Standing Committee Recommends Grant For Initial Expenses

Harijans in Bombay will be enabled to read and write and, perhaps, even to read newspapers very soon, as the result of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman's literacy drive.

Rs. 5,000 which Mr. Nariman had asked of the Schools Committee for defraying incidental charges will shortly be sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation.

On Wednesday the Standing Committee forwarded back to the Corporation with their recommendation the resolution of the latter for sanctioning the amount.

The Schools Committee, it will be remembered, approached the Corporation in February last for a special grant of Rs. 5,000 "for the purpose of the classes proposed to be opened for adult instruction." The Corporation, on March 9, forwarded to the Standing Committee the letter of the Schools Committee "with an intimation that on their recommendation the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose." The Municipal Commissioner reported that the "grant may be made available from the Surplus Cash Balance with the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation."

Soon after the Corporation formally sanctions the amount, Mr. Nariman will form an Association or Board for the purpose of starting classes for illiterate adults. He (stated the Secretary of the Schools Committee in his letter to the Corporation) proposes to confine these classes, for the present, to the localities where the Harijan employees of the Municipality are residing, viz., Conservancy Chawls and quarters belonging to the Municipality.

The sum of Rs. 5,000 will be required for free supply of books as well as other incidental necessary charges, such as travelling allowances. The teaching staff will work honorary.

A course of three to six months, consisting of six to eight hours' training a week, is held to be sufficient to enable the adults as well as the juveniles to be able to read and write, and also to read newspapers.

SOUND FINANCES OF CENTRAL BANK

Punjab Governor's Tribute To Sir Sorabji On Jubilee Occasion

LAHORE, April 22.

H. E. Sir Herbert Emerson speaking on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Central Bank of India, Lahore this evening said:

"It is always a pleasure to take part in the celebrations of a successful undertaking, and this pleasure is increased to-day by the fact that the celebrations mark the Silver Jubilee of an institution that has obviously come to stay. The Central Bank of India was started 25 years ago in a very modest way. It owed its inception almost entirely to the imagination and initiative of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, and it has been fortunate in having the benefit of his advice and experience ever since. In its early days, the Bank passed through many vicissitudes and there was more than one occasion when it had to meet concerted efforts to undermine its stability and credit. It survived these, because its business was conducted on sound lines, and each difficulty it overcame, had the inevitable effect of enhancing its credict.

SOUND PRINCIPLES

I have read with interest some—I will not say all—of the literature which has been published in commemoration of the Jubilee, under the auspices of the Bank, and I have been struck by the fact that it makes no spectacular claims for its past success, or holds out any spectacular hopes for the future. It ascribes its growth to the inherent soundness of its general policy and the prudence, caution and straightforward character of its management; and it describes the policy of the Bank as conservative, so far as adherence to the orthodox canons of sound banking is concerned, but progressive in providing better and more varied facilities for the benefit of the public. In short, it has rejected the dangerous fallacy that there is any easy path to health; and it will have nothing to do with the perilous association of banking and speculation. These principles are followed by all sound banks, and, as Sardar Sahid Ujjal Singh has suggested, we in the Punjab have had experience of the disastrous results which follow a departure from them."—A.P.

BOMBAY TO PERPETUATE WACHA'S MEMORY

(Continued from page 1.)

his country without fear or favour for more than half a century.

He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, served it as General Secretary for 17 years and as its President in 1901, and by his intense devotion to its work for more than 30 years, raised its status and prestige as a national institution for the regeneration of his country. He was closely associated with the work of leading institutions in the city like Bombay Presidency Association, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and by his vast knowledge, and steady industry materially contributed towards the solution of the political, economic and financial problems of the country. As a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for 30 years and its President in 1901, he was closely identified with the civic life of Bombay in all its aspects. Being deeply versed in all questions of public administration, he rendered valuable service as a member of the Legislatures, both provincial and central.

His simple and strenuous life consecrated to the service of his country, and his staunch and abiding faith in its glorious destiny will prove a shining example and a stimulating inspiration to his countrymen, who are united in mourning his loss.

Resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded by the Chairman of the meeting to the family of the deceased.

In moving the resolution Sir Pheroze Sethna said:

"It is a little over two months since Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha passed away full of years and full of honour. Having led a life of severe simplicity and having cultivated extremely abstemious habits he lived to be a nonagenarian and up to the last had retained his mental faculties, which were recognised to be of a high order. He had practically retired from active life for now almost a decade and consequently he was not so well-known to the general public during his last few years as he was a generation or two before. In the two closing decades of the nineteenth and in the first three decades of the present century he was one of the most conspicuous men in the country."

AT G. O. M.'s FEET.

Continuing Sir Pheroze observed, "Sir Dinshaw may be said to have had his political training at the feet of the Grand Old Man of India the late Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Pherozesha Mehta was his constant collaborator in much of his public work and in the many fights that they had with Government and others in the matter of advancing the best interests of the City and the country. Amongst the public men of the last two generations in this city, hardly any other three men have done more for the peaceful political evolution of the country as they had done.

AS PILOT OF CONGRESS

"Sir Dinshaw was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and for years its joint Honorary Secretary. In 1901 he was elected President of the Bombay Corporation and in the same year was made President of the Congress at Calcutta. He continued as active member of the Congress till 1912, when differences arose and the right-wing of the Congress felt it imperative to secede and they started the Indian National Liberal Federation and he was for years the President of the Bombay branch of that Federation.

Proceeding Sir Pheroze said that Sir Dinshaw had a facile and whenever he wanted a trenchant pen. Debate was for him the flint and steel which brought out all his fire.

Concluding Sir Pheroze said: "Now that Sir Dinshaw is no more we may truly say, he has handed down the richest legacy that man can leave to man—the memory of a good name and the inheritance of a good example. With these words he moved the resolution.

A MAYORAL TRIBUTE

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor in seconding the resolution recalled the days when he was fresh from college. He was one of those young men who were inspired by the writings and speeches of Sir Dinshaw in newspapers and in the Indian National Congress respectively. They feared and respected Sir Pherozesha Mehta and loved and adored Sir Dinshaw, who was mild as a lamb and brave as a lion. He was loved not only by the younger generation of those days, but was equally respected in the counsels of the elders. His Presidential address at the Calcutta Congress in 1901 could even now be read with admiration, advantage and with benefit. During the time of the great famine Sir Dinshaw Wacha drew the public attention to the "progressive pauperisation" of the people of India.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCE

Mr. Mehta gave a personal reminiscence at the time of the election of Sir Dinshaw to the Municipal Corporation. There was severe opposition to him from a candidate and pressure was brought to bear upon the speaker for his vote. He supported Sir Dinshaw in the election and if he did otherwise, he would have been felt ashamed now.

The Dowager Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir supported the resolution. She said, that when she came to the meeting to pay her homage to the memory of one whom she had known all her life, she little expected that she would be called upon to speak. She considered it a privilege to be asked to say a few words and she thought it her duty to do so. They heard all that could be said about the political and public life of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.

She was not politically disposed, having devoted her life to social uplift of women in Bombay.

"But I interested myself in politics," she declared "because I believe that one thing went with the other. "If young persons were able to achieve one-hundredth part of what Sir Dinshaw had achieved, they would have served the country and their motherland well.

"A LEGENDARY FIGURE."

Mr. Francis Low said that by the time he arrived in this country Sir Dinshaw was already approaching to what might be called, "a legendary figure." The speaker paid a tribute to the tremendous industry put forth by Sir Dinshaw, which could well be digested by the rising generation, and to the disinterested public service rendered by him without swerving either to the left or to the right. He never thought of personal gain but was always a magnificent fighter in the interests of the country. If India produced such men of his calibre and integrity, there was no need for any fear whatsoever for India's future.

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan thought that there was a tendency to belittle the political work of the past generation. But men like Sir Dinshaw first conceived the idea of demanding the rights of Indians and they laid the foundation on which the edifice was built. Such men were born rare. They belonged to no particular

(Continued on page 10.)

STOP THOSE NERVE PAINS NOW

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Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

TRIAL ENDS AFTER 2 YEARS

Agents And Directors Of Bogus Company Convicted

NAGPUR, April 22.

After a protracted trial lasting for two years, the Managing Agents and four directors of the People's Popular Mutual Loan Company Limited, Nagpur, were sentenced to-day by Mr. Beohar, Magistrate First Class, to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one year to four years, on a charge of conspiracy to cheat the public.

It was alleged that the accused floated a Company promising loans at low rate of interest, provided the applicants paid certain preliminary fees. It was discovered that the public has been cheated to the extent of Rs. 80,000.

Two Members among the Managing Agents were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Directors, all of whom are retired High Government Officials, were given one year's rigorous imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 500 each.—United Press.

SMASHED TO SPLINTERS.

A serious motor accident on the Nasirabad Road resulted in the death of Seth Mohan Lall, a rich timber merchant of Ajmer. Other passengers were severely injured. The bus skidded, turned turtle and was smashed to smithereens.

HAY FEVER ENDED IN 10 MINUTES

2 MILLION SUFFERERS HAVE PROVED IT!

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INDIAN JUTE COMMITTEE

Question Of Inclusion Of M. L. A.s To Be Raised At Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Before the close of the Delhi session of the Assembly to-day there was a brief meeting of the Standing Finance Committee when the Government's proposal to constitute an Indian Central Jute Committee, more or less on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was approved.

THE PERSONNEL

According to lobby expectations this Committee which will be formed very shortly will commence work before midsummer. It will consist of the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Agricultural Adviser to the Imperial Council, a representative each of the Agricultural Department of the Bengal Government and the Bihar Government, a representative of the Co-operative Movement in Bengal, two representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association, one representative elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, one representative of the jute trade nominted by the Bihar Government and one by the Assam Government.

The Committee will also include eight persons to represent agricultural interests of whom six will be nominated by the Bengal Government including a representative of landowners. The remaining two will be, one representative of Jute Growers nominated by the Assam Government and similar representative to be nominated by the Bihar Government. It will be recalled that the appointment of such a Committee to conduct research in jute and watch over the interests of all branches of the trade from the field to factory was urged by the Linlithgow Commission on Agriculture. The Committee when appointed will be under the control of the Government of India and be financed in the current financial year to the extent of two and a half lakhs and for each subsequent year upto five lakhs.

According to discussion among non-official members they propose to raise in the Assembly in the Simla session the question that there should be two members of the House on the Jute Research Committee. It is understood that a suggestion to this effect was turned down by the Standing Finance Committee.

35 LAKHS OF CUSTOMS HOUSE

The Standing Finance Committee also approved the scheme of construction of a new Customs House at Calcutta. Though the estimate is 35 lakhs, the Finance Member agreed with the members of the Committee that this figure could be reduced, especially as some money could be found by the sale of land to the Reserve Bank.

Sardar Gurmukh Singh Excise Inspector raided the house of one Gian Chand in Mohalla Dharowal, Sialkot and recovered it is alleged, a distillery of illicit liquor.

According to a Military notification, Healey, a Private in the Leicestershire Regiment, stationed in Jubbulpore, is missing from the regiment since last week.

THE LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Continued From Page 6)

not profit only the worshippers of Mammon.

Socialism—The Only Remedy

Pundit Nehru's appraisement of the present difficulties in the way of our struggle for national independence is faultless; and his remedy for it must command the approval of every one who genuinely understands the problem of the age. Says the President:—

"I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problem and of India's problems lies in Socialism; and when I use this word, I do so, not in a vague humanitarian way, but in the scientific, economic sense. Socialism is, however, something more than an economic doctrine: it is a philosophy of life . . . . How does Socialism fit in with the present ideology of the Congress. I do not think it does. I believe in the rapid industrialisation of the country, and only thus I think will the standards of the people rise substantially and poverty be combated."

This is extremely refreshing, and implies a promise of genuine reorientation of Congress policy, which one had hardly expected even from Pundit Nehru. Certainly, he seems to have travelled much, in the spirit, since 1930, and 'a fortiori,' since 1920. "I believe" he says, that Khadi and Village Industries have a definite place in our present economy . . . . But I look upon them more as temporary expedients of a transition stage rather than as solution of our vital problems."

This is definitely a new note from a Congress President. Whether or not the author and architect of the Khadi programme really intended it, the mass following of the Congress was generally persuaded that Khadi was not an expedient, but a salvation of our problem; that the Charkha was not a symbol, but the weapon of our national regeneration. Pundit Nehru may have himself believed it so or not; but to-day he has placed it in its proper perspective, even as he has placed the collective Indian problem. There is no escape from industrialisation in a machine age; and any effort to avoid it must only result in one's own retardation. The only condition for an effective industrialisation of the country that a convinced and scientific socialist like Pundit Nehru ought to insist upon is: that the new industry of India shall not be left to private initiative and individual profit. Even established old industries must be progressively socialised; and any programme placed before the country, or the Constituent Assembly, must clearly provide for this. Just *as there can be no compromise* or alliance with the supporters of Imperialism in politics, so can there be no coquetting with Capitalism in economics.

Constituent Assembly

Remains the demand for a *Constituent Assembly. I am afraid* I found that portion of Pundit Nehru's speech least satisfying. It lacked the touch of realism that characterised all the other portions of the Address. There is, indeed, no question that, if India wants a framework of government of her own fashioning, and suited to achieve her own ideas, there must be a Constituent Assembly But how is that to be convened? Who convenes it? Who votes for it? When, where, how? There are some 5,00,000 villages in British India; and over 4,500 towns of a population of 5,00 or more apiece. There are about 270 districts, about 11 provinces, and 180 million adult citizens of both sexes. The nearest parallel is found in Russia, but the Russian model is, Pundit Nehru himself declares, not immediately practicable in India. Must we then make only a futile demand? If the Constituent Assembly is to be a truly national assembly, it must represent all areas and interests If it is to provide us with a really working constitution, it must likewise have before it the people's mandate on definite issues, laid out in categorical propositions, which the electorate for the assembly may be called upon to vote on. Our Assembly of this kind is not to be only a constitution making workshop; it must also be the foundry for a new social order ordained by a Referendum and a Plebiscite. An Assembly with 3,000 delegates,—there can be hardly a lower number if the country in all its variety is to be properly represented—cannot draft a constitution. It must needs be entrusted to a Committee. But lest that Committee should travel outside the orbit designed for it; lest it should lose sight of the fixed goal; lest it should betray the ultimate ideal of our national evolution, the delegates must have given to them clear mandate on the specific issues laid before the people in categorical form. While in a national assembly we cannot shut out delegates who think differently, on particular points, from the programme of the Congress, we can nevertheless gain a substantial majority of such delegates,—if the assumption is well founded in fact that the masses are with the Congress. This is not the place to lay out a skeleton programme for the convening of a National Constituent Assembly; but Pundit Nehru's presidency,—short-termed as it seems destined to be—would prove barren if he will not take, during his term of office, concrete steps to achieve that ideal.

Comment has already been made on the most important Resolutions passed by the Congress at Lucknow; and so repetition would be worse than useless. But the Economic Programme has yet to be fashioned after inquiries from the Provinces; and it is to be seen how the Provinces discharge the main task left to them.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND

Need Of Cultural Back-Ground For Children Of Settlers

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The cultural needs of Indian settlers in England and their children are emphasised in a statement made by Dr. Pratap C. Bhandari, Vice- President of the newly formed Hindu Association of Europe Ltd., London, who is now on a holiday tour in India. Dr. Bhandari, who has been settled in England for the last fifteen years, attended the Lucknow Congress session as a visitor and met some prominent leaders and discussed with them this problem, and Dr. Bhandari is hopeful of their support.

CULTURAL NEED.

In the course of his statement Dr. Bhandari points out that the number of Indian settlers in England belonging to the educated classes has in the course of the last twenty years increased considerably. He adds: "As settlers abroad Indians in England are becoming keenly appreciative of the need of organising themselves as a community with a common bond of nationality, culture and outlook. In England the Indian settlers are not by any means communal and stand as Indians and not as belonging to separate sects or religions. All the same they are anxious to preserve for themselves and their children their distinct religious and cultural contacts. A small percentage of Indians in England are Muslims and quite a considerable percentage are Parsis, but a great majority are Hindus and with rare exceptions these are married to European wives. The question of inculcating a cultural and national outlook in their children is, therefore, a very pressing and acute problem for them. There is a Moslem Society in London and an incorporated Parsi Society. The Hindu residents of England are anxious to create a Hindu cultural background for their children lest they should be cut off from all contact with Hindu culture and with this purpose in view as also to serve the cultural and social needs of Hindu residents or Hindus on a visit to Europe the Hindu Association of Europe has been started as a registered body under the Company Act.

"We are also desirous of creating a liaison with friends in India as we would greatly appreciate guidance and help from home.

"The Hindu Association of Europe is not a political organisation with any political aims, but has been expressly founded with the object of promoting Hindu culture amongst the Indian residents of Europe and is not connected with any other society in England. We are starting a library in London for the use of the Association and I shall be grateful to receive any books on Hindu Philosophy, history or religion in any language for this library. These books may be sent to Lala Duni Chand, Barrister, Lahore.—A. P.

Police Officer Commits Suicide?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 21.

Mr. Chander Singh, a sub-inspector of police of Beawar shot himself in the stomach and head the other day. It is believed that he could not bear the loss of his wife, who died a few days ago. The deceased has left aged parents and two children.

PROBLEM OF CANTONMENTS

Association's Deputation For Land Title In Areas

LAHORE (By Mail).

Lala Kedar Nath, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Cantonments Association has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I have to-day returned from Delhi, where I met the members of the Select Committee on the Cantonments Amending Bill. The bill is a compromise measure and hence it is expected that it will be passed in the next week without opposition. The bill amended by the Select Committee is no doubt an improvement over the one which was presented to the House by the Government a year ago. Quite a number of suggestions made by the All India Cantonments Association have been incorporated. But there are important points on which although the Association felt keenly, yet they have not been included. The most important is about the Cantonment Land problem. We are assured that land in bazar areas will not be under the management of the Military Estates Officers and hence no building applications regarding Bazar will be sent to that officer. Besides the Government will not dispute land title in bazars and make this clear.

As for bangalows a deputation of the Association will be called in Simla this summer to settle the whole dispute.—United Press.

'TAXI-DRIVERS' FIGURES ARE OPTIMISTIC'

(Continued From Page 12)

got a large enough field to exploit.

At to-day's meeting of the Council which lasted for quite a long time—three hours,—the present situation was taken stock off and it was resolved to wait for the verdict of the Corporation (which represents fifteen lakhs of people) against the Police Commissioner's attitude before the Union decides on any further action.

A public meeting will be held in this connection this evening at Choupatty.

HELP TAXIMEN

Appeal To The Public

In his latest communication to the Press the Gen. Secretary of the Council of Action of the Taxi-Drivers' Union states that the public need to be informed that so far as the men's determination is concerned, it is firmly alive and those who have got their Taxis "passed" so far, having been once in the 'strike' have done so as they have been forced to surrender. Those that have been still *able to struggle against heavy* odds, feel that they are strong enough to continue the "battle" till success is achieved. The Council of Action regrets that public have still not been roused to active sympathy and all those leading bodies and Associations that have been approached are earnestly requested to extend their practical help to the Union.

EPIDEMICS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 20.

The total number of attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 11th April are:

Cholera attacks 321 deaths 152.
Smallpox attacks 324 deaths 62.
Plague attacks 9 deaths 7.—A.P.

DUTY ON WHEAT IMPORTS

Council Of State Move To Retain Rs. 1-8-0 Rate

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 22.

From Lobby conversations it would appear that a serious attempt is being made in the Council of State to retain duty of Rs. 1-8-0 on imported wheat. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan is understood to have applied to the Governor-General for permission to raise the duty mentioned in the Wheat Import Duty Bill from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0. Under the rules the Legislature cannot raise the duty proposed in the Government measure except with the permission of the Governor-General.

But the complaint of non-officials voiced in the Assembly on Monday was that the Government allowed the Act to lapse and then after a few days brought a measure proposing not the same Rs. 1-8-0 as duty but only Re 1, thus making it difficult for the Legislature to raise the duty except with the permission of the Governor-General. Lord Willingdon was Governor-General when the duty, lapsed and now that the new Governor-General has taken over Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan and his friends in the Council of State where the measures will be discussed to-morrow or the day after are attempting to secure the permission required under the rules with a view to raise the duty to Rs. 1-8-0 and thus secure adequate protection to Indian wheat.

But according to Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan who spoke in Assembly, the raising of duty would not necessarily help Indian wheat and he promised that if the reduction made by Government in any way affected the price of Indian wheat, the Government would take necessary action.

GUMASTHAS DOWN PENS

Mandvi Shop Assistants Protest Against Refusal Of Holiday

BOMBAY: April 22.

As a protest against the refusal of a holiday on the "Amavasya" day (yesterday), 25 clerks and 'gumashtas' working in the 'Masala' shops in Mandvi locality, have gone on strike.

It may be recalled that till about a year ago these shop assistants used to get a holiday on the "Amavasya" day every month. Their employers are now stated to be callous about giving this holiday, which led the 'gumashtas' to resort to a strike.

It is understood that Dr. Poonsey Meishrey, the Mandvi Ward representative in the Corporation is being approached to influence the shopowners to concede to the demand of the strikers.—United Press.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

No Signs Of Relief In Western Belt

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat And Jute Firm But Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, April 22

On Wednesday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton maintained a very steady tone. There were no signs of relief in the western belt.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm on unfavourable weather reports. Other commodities were steady. Jute was firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on some speculative enquiry. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was nothing doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 22

Previous closing	11.19
To-day's opening	11.19
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	11.24
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 22

Previous closing	6.04
To-day's opening	6.04
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	6.08
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 204-0
July August	Rs. 205-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 22

Cotton continued to maintain a very steady tone on fairly good support from local and foreign interests influenced by no signs of relief in the western belt while the tightness of May position contributed to comparatively steadier tendency of old crop months. However the general enquiry was somewhat slow in the absence of any definite lead.

Trading in July commenced at 11.19 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with July improving to 11.22 but at the higher level, operators became hesitant and no particular activity was noticeable.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.24 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.44/11.43) 11.50/11.49
July	(11.11/11.10) 11.20/11.19
October	(10.39/10.39) 10.44/10.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.20) 6.24
American July	(6.02) 6.06
Egyptian May	(8.80) 8.83
Egyptian July	(8.64) 8.68

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 204-12 and Rs. 206 at night. The rate at 10-30 p. m. was Rs. 205-12 with New York futures about 4 points up.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Quiet And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 22

Jutes opened steady but eased off slightly as the day progressed and closed firm at best of the day but business was on a moderate scale. Coals ruled quiet but were steady. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section with the exception of sugars had no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent new loan 1951/54 103/15; three and half per cent Government loan 97/13; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/12; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/1 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1533 small odd lots; Imperial Bank conty 379; Reserve 126 small lot.

Cotton: New Victoria ord 1/2.

Coals: Amalgamated 19/2; Bansdeopur 7/6.

Jutes: Anglo India 394 small lot; Auckland 184/8 small lot; Bansdeopur 7/6; Bally 188 small lot; Birla 14/5; Clive 24/8 small lots; Howrah 51/2; Howrah A pref 140; Howrah seven per cent pref 146; Kamarhatty 484.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord 20/2; Bengal Telephone pref 14/6; Benares Elec 15/8; Dacca Elec 20 ct; Midnapore zemindary 67/8; India General Navigation ord 92; India General Navigation pref 130/8 small odd lot.

Sugars: Cawnpore 33/14; Champaran 22/4; Sree Sitaram 10/12; Murree Brewery 231/8.

Rubber shares: Jeram Kuantan Point 90 cts; Pajam 1.59 cts; Parit Perak 2.32 1/2 cts.

Debentures: Three and half per cent 1936/53 Calcutta Municipal 100/11; five and half per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust 128/8; four and half per cent 1936/41/46 Titaghur Paper 101.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 22

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 22

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93 15/16
To-day's closing	4.93 9/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 22

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.94
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 15/16 and on lack of support subsequently fell to 4.93 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 9/16

Franc opened at 74.94 and remained practically unchanged at this level.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 22

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 1/4d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 22

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, April 22

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 22

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37 35
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.68) 62.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 22

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/15 50/15 and 51. The market lacked interest owing to the absence of any important developments abroad with traders generally holding off but later prices developed considerable weakness on easier London cables which induced a good deal of selling and liquidation. The market closed steady at Rs. 50/9 50/9 and 50/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/13/6. Trading was quite featureless in the absence of any wide movements in foreign exchanges with prices showing little movement. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/13/6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 21.

May	73 7/8d.
July	75 1/4d.
October	75 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 21.

May	dol 0.99 7/8
July	dol 0.91 5/8
September	dol 0.89

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7s 7/8 and July 7s 1/4. The market was fairly active on scattered buying support but in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad the demand slowed down.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 7/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 22

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £206 1/2 buyers £206 3/4 sellers. Dull.

Lead (£15 15/16 buyers. No sellers. Very steady) £15 15/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 1/4 to £41 3/4) £41 1/4 to £41 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 buyers) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

Forward (7 13/16 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers

SILVER CABLES

London, April 22

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"India and speculators sold. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe	(1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-0) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(2-6) 2-4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 7/8 value) £19 1/4 value

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 22

Wheat	4 8 3
Wheat September	4 8 3
Linseed May	7 5 6
Linseed September	7 9 6

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 22

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 6 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 17th day of April 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	22,31,78,000
Notes in circulation	173,12,99,000
Total Notes issued	195,44,77,000
Total Liabilities	195,44,77,000
ASSETS	**Rs.**
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	68,31,71,000
Total of A	112,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,27,92,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	23,42,97,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	195,44,77,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.682 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 17th day of April 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	6,66,98,000
(b) Banks	36,58,72,000
(c) Others	28,02,000
Bills Payable	8,51,000
Other Liabilities	54,32,000
Rupees	54,16,55,000
ASSETS	**Rs.**
Notes	22,31,78,000
Rupee Coin	7,01,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,33,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,51,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	20,09,36,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	6,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,00,000
Investments	4,99,17,000
Other Assets	60,30,000
Rupees	54,16,55,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Industrials And Oil Shares Firm On Stock Exchange

GILTEDGED MARKET FIRM AFTER SOME IRREGULARITY

Small Business In Exchanges

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 22

On the Stock Exchange prices were marked down in the expectation that the selling pressure would follow the Budget but the selling did not materialise. Apart from some irregularity the giltedged market was firm under the lead of industrials and oils.

Among Motors, Commercial vehicles were encouraged in the absence of tax on heavy oil which had been feared in some quarters.

Increased tea duty caused some raggedness in tea shares while the commodity market lower grades improved a farthing on the assumption that the demand therefore will be increased.

Exchanges showed slight reaction against sterling in favour of dollar but the volume of business was small.

Wall Street was firm and active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 7/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, April 14,	£97 3/4
Wednesday, April 15,	£97 7/8
Thursday, April 16,	£98
Friday, April 17,	£98
Monday, April 20	£98
Tuesday April 21	£98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 22

3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities fluctuated on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement otherwise markets were generally firm especially home industrials in general. Oil shares and tea shares were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/4) £107 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/4) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0.

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 3/8) £5 1/4

Hydro Electric (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Musical Industries (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-0

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (127-6) 127-6

Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £88 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 38-3

University Ordinary (32-0) 32-0

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-0

Cable Wires (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 122-6

Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-3) 156-3

P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Distillers (101-3) 101-3

Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-0

British Celanese (12-4 1/2) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0

Western Limited Ordinary (25-3) 25-3

Inter Nickels (£48 1/2) £48 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-10 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 22

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2)

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (46-0) 46-0

Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-3) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14

East Rand Proprietors (65-9) 65-0

Rand Iman (£8 7/8) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 3/8

Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Moddar New (53-9) 53-9

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 45-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2

Burma Oil (99-4 1/2) 97-6

Mexican Eagle (19-1 1/2) 19-3

Shell Transport (96-10 1/2) 95-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£34 3/4) £34 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4

L M Ford (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £24 1/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London Board G Stock (£103) £103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 22

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66) unquoted

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/2) dol 37 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 69 1/8) dol 67 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) dol 129 1/2

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Statement Of Liabilities And Assets

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th April 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		28,64,51,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,93,62,000
		35,96,13,000
ASSETS		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities		6,18,89,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,37,41,000
Bills Discounted		1,14,21,000
Lands and Buildings		1,27,71,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,29,07,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.		19,68,84,000
		35,96,13,000

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	39 11 0
Highest	39 12 6
Lowest	39 9 0
Closing	39 10 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	40 9 6
Highest	40 10 6
Lowest	40 5 0
Closing	40 6 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	7 0 4½
Highest	7 0 4½
Lowest	6 15 9
Closing	6 15 9
Castorseed September.—	
Opening	35 15 6
Highest	35 15 9
Lowest	35 12 0
Closing	35 12 0
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	20 7 6
Highest	20 7 9
Lowest	20 4 3
Closing	20 4 6
Cottonseed September.—	
Opening	21 6 9
Highest	21 7 0
Lowest	21 3 0
Closing	21 3 6

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 22nd April 1936, tenders to the amount of £570,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th April 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 17th April 1936 was £1,000,000.

BOMBAY TO PERPETUATE WACHA'S MEMORY

(Continued from page 8.)

community but to the whole country.

SELFLESS AND FEARLESS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that the school of thought represented by the late Dadabhoy Naoroji had particular characteristics which should be well understood by the younger generation. Men of Dadabhoy Naoroji's school were selfless and fearless. They had no communal bias and built the Indian National Congress without any thought of bettering the interests of a particular section or community in the country.

A BUILDER OF CONGRESS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi observed that the services of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha to the city and the country were as manifold, as his love for both was deep. His contribution towards the foundation and the building up of the Indian National Congress was at once the outstanding achievement of his life and his greatest claim to the affection and gratitude of generations of his fellow-countrymen.

No doubt differences arose between Sir Dinshaw and the Congress. But his work must be judged not by the standard of present day Congressmen but by contemporary standards of progress and judged by that standard the value of his work could not be exaggerated. He was associated with the Congress for 30 years and for 17 years was its Secretary. Considering that the critical stages of any institution were the initial stages, his was a proud record of service rivalled by few of the present day Congress leaders. Congressmen could not, therefore, forget that if the Congress held the sway over the hearts and minds of the people of India that it did to-day it was in no small measure due to the pioneer work of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. As long as there were men and women in India who loved freedom and were ready to make every sacrifice for attaining it the memory of Sir Dinsha Wacha would always remain green.

The resolution was unanimously passed, all standing.

PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved.

"This public meeting resolves to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha by raising a suitable Memorial and hereby appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt to collect funds for the purpose and to take all necessary steps to implement the resolution."

Mr. Nariman in moving the resolution stated that he was one of those who were inspired by the writings of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Fifty years ago the great pioneers of the Indian National Congress laid the foundations of Indian nationalism and patriotism. The spark of patriotism at that time was responsible for making the Congress the great organisation it was to-day. Sir Dinshaw was not an arm-chair politician. Without organised public opinion, without the support of a strong and powerful press, in the face of opposition from Government of the day, the pioneer started, and if the Congress stood to-day as the first organisation to represent the people of India, it was due to the efforts of the founders.

WORTHY OF THE PATRIOT.

Mr. Nariman said that the memorial to Sir Dinshaw should be a suitable one. Since the death of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, he hesitated to move such resolutions. The memorial to Sir Dinshaw should be worthy of that great patriot and worthy of the great city of Bombay. Unless they were prepared to give effect to the resolution in all sincerity, he did not wish them to vote for the resolution. He hoped that the citizens would respond to the appeal in a way which would be honourable not only to Sir Dinshaw, but to the city and to themselves as well.

Mr. A. G. Gray, seconding the resolution said that in the death of Sir Dinshaw, he lost a true and sincere friend.

"ERECT A STATUE."

Mr. B. G. Horniman endorsed what Mr. Nariman had stated in his speech for implementing the resolution. Mr. Horniman had the privilege of association with Sir Dinshaw, association which he regarded as an education for himself. If ever the citizens of Bombay needed a memorial which would carry the memory for generations to come, it was of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. In the history of Bombay and India, there was not a single person who devoted his life, energy and time to the service of the country with a single-mindedness, with which Sir Dinshaw had served. If the citizens could not energise themselves to raise a suitable memorial, it would be a poor reflection on themselves. He suggested that a statue should be erected in his memory, notwithstanding that in these days, statues came to be ridiculed.

After Mr. A. D. Shroff supported the resolution, in a speech in which he suggested that scholarships should be endowed for economic research studies, the resolution was passed.

The following committee as per the above resolution was appointed.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. K. Mehta, and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, secretaries.

Sir S. N. Pochkhanawalla and Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Treasurers.

Members:—Mr. K. F. Nariman; Sir P. C. Sethna; Sir H. C. Dinshaw; Sir William Lammond, Mr. A. G. Gray; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar; Sir Alwyn Ezra; Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha; Sir G. V. Pradhan; Mr. W. T. McCallum, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. M. A. J. Noble; Mr. D. Lam; Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola; Mr. S. J. Marzban; Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Ness Wadia; Mr. Francis Low; Sir H. P. Mody; Sir Lallubhai Samaldas; Sir Joseph Kay; Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. T. Maloney; Mr. N. M. Dumasia; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. S. D. Bastawalla; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, and Mr. J. R. Vachaghandy.

The President announced that Rs. 24,000 had been promised as donations by various persons and he appealed for more funds.

On the motion of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, a vote of thanks to the Sheriff was passed.

A vote of thanks to the President moved by Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri and seconded by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala was passed and the meeting dispersed.

ASSAM AND BENGAL GET RAIN

POONA, April 22.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Assam and Bengal. A few falls have occurred in Tenasserim, the Punjab Hills and Kashmir. The Western Disturbance is approaching Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 3 inches, Gauhati 1-1/2 and Port Blair 1.

Forecast:—Local thundershowers will occur in Burma, Assam and Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.9 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

'LINSEED FIRM WHEAT QUIET

Bombay, April 22.

Linseed rates on the London seeds market yesterday were steadier. In Buenos Aires, however, a rise of one to three points was recorded. In the local market the rate for May opened a bit higher at Rs. 7/5/9 and slowly improved to Rs. 7/6 the undertone appears to be somewhat better. Its option is being quoted at one anna and September at 6 and quarter anna.

Wheat prices in Liverpool yesterday rose by 1/4 per cental while Chicago shared an irregular trend May rising by 1/4 cents while September lost 3/8 cents per bushel, this was attributable to weather conditions. The local market, however kept up a firm attitude. May being quoted at Rs. 4/8/9 against its previous close at 4/8/6. Its option is being quoted at one anna and September at five annas.

Estimated area of cotton in acres 25,138,000, i.e. plus five per cent estimated yield of cotton in bales of 400 lbs. net 5,728,000 i.e. plus eighteen per cent.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, April 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 9 9
March shipment	4 4 0
April June shipment	4 4 0
July-Sept. shipment	4 3 9
Kesar ready	13 8 0
Saraya ready	13 5 6
Spot Java	F.3.90

NEW YORK SUGAR

Bombay, April 21.

July	2.86+04
September	2.85+03
December	2.76+04

FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

Brighter Trading On The Cotton Market

All Round Showers In Texas

ANTICIPATION OF FAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Local Buying Against Hedge Selling In Liverpool: Spot Situation Tight

Bombay, April 22.

Due to continuance of unfavourable weather reports in the Western belt, a steady tone was noticeable on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. Local shorts and buying on the past of foreign houses helped the firm tendency. But later the market assumed a quiet tone due to absence of fresh incentives:—Traders seem in no hurry to enter the market aggressively?

Wall-street staged a Bearish performance due to lack of support. Operators were disinclined to follow any rally.

Cotton operators are still awaiting further developments and hence they show no inclination to enter the market with any aggressive attitude. For the present, cotton prices move according to daily changes in weather condition.

Inspite of lucrative rains in some sections of the South-West, the New York cotton market maintain a firm tone being countenanced by Japanese and some local buying operators. It is further believed that to-day's weekly weather report will be favourable.

Private acreage estimates are reported to be showing an increase over the previous figures. Schwabach's estimate on 31st March was 32,993,000 acres, while Fairchild and the Journal of Commerce show 32,970,000 and 31,140,000 acres respectively. So far, there are no signs of Pool liquidating their huge holdings in May "futures."

Trading in the American cotton futures started with a loss of one point July position being quoted at 11.11—1. Immediately July touched 11.10—2 being the lowest for the day. From this stage prices began to improve and a decidedly better tone was noticeable mostly due to encouraging Liverpool advices—this attracted some scattered purchases and short covering especially in old crop positions. At the time of Liverpool close July was quoted at 11.14 plus 4.

Thereafter market assumed a quiet attitude in absence of fresh buying support.

Later on prices again resumed their earlier higher trend being influenced by trade and foreign buying transactions. Selling pressure was entirely absent and hence there was no undesirable element which could hamper the rising trend.

Finally the session terminated with July standing at 11.19 plus .7. Spot cotton showed a rise of two points standing at 11.79 plus .2.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Though expected to open unchanged, the Liverpool July opened at 5.99 that is one point lower than the previous close. This stage was also the lowest for the day. Thereafter market gathered strength due to trade and local buying support inspite of some hedge-selling operators. Trade apparently favours near positions which look somewhat bright. Due to tightness in the spot situation, contracts were scarce.

During noon time prices advanced further and the rise was well maintained throughout the session. A very healthy undertone was noticeable during the closing time. Price movements were small but vigorous. Finally July finished with a rise of 4 points. The Spot stood at 6.61 plus .1.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans futures also showed a firm tendency, May and July finally gaining 4 and 8 points respectively.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton showed no departure from the previous level.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled firm, Sakel May and Upper July gaining 8 and 6 points in their respective positions at the close.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

Alexandria cotton market ruled steady Sakel May and June Upper respectively gaining 3 to 6 points at the finish.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. [illegible] Highest (2-33 [illegible]) 11.20 Pts.
N. O. July Lowest 11.10—02
[illegible] May 11.10—02
Liverpool July Highest 6.02+05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Between midnight and daylight, slightly warmer; light to moderate rainfall West Texas.

Weather more favourable; tightness May maintained.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone steady on tightening nears due to improbability of any releases of contract staples from loan stocks becoming available.

New York.—Market is acting well notwithstanding beneficial rains in the South West. Expect weekly weather report favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 21.

May	11.49+07
July	11.19+07
October	10.44+07
December	10.46+06
January	10.48+04
March	10.55+05
Middling spot	11.79+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 21.

May	11.40+04
July	11.09+08
October	10.38+02
Middling Spot	10.64+08
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May	11.45
July	11.14
Noon Call.—	
May	11.44
July	11.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

April	6.31—02
May	6.23+05
June	6.12+04
July	6.04+04
August	5.91+03
September	5.80+04
October	5.71+01
November	5.66+01
December	5.65+01
January	5.65+01
February	5.65+01
March	5.65+01
April	5.64+01
Middling Spot	6.61+01

Liverpool, April 21.

Quotations 10-12 a.m.—	
July	6.00
October	5.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—	
May	8.84
July	8.68
October	8.60
November	8.45
January	8.37
March	8.32
F.G.F. Spot	9.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.31
Fine (Good staple)	5.46
Superfine (Good staple)	5.61
Oomra.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.28
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.43
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.58
Bengal.—	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.25
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	4.39
Fine	4.51
Superfine	4.63

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 21.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£ 86
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 85 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 3/4
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£101 1/4
National Bank of India	£ 43 1/2
P and O Bonking Corporation	£ 9 7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, April 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F—
Calcutta per cwt April/May nominal 6/10 1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F—
Bombay per cwt April/May nominal 6/7 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F—
Karachi per cwt April/May nominal

BOMBAY COTTON

Trading Opened On New Broach

Bombay, April 22.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton Exchange put up a brighter performance in spite of favourable weather conditions. This is attributable to fair support from foreign and local purchases. In absence of the usual liquidating force market maintained a firm tone throughout the session. Operators are still indisposed to take any active part in the market as they await further fresh developments from Washington. The final closings were 7 to five points higher from the previous closing. The sentiment in Wall Street was reported to be bearish.

One of the most important features on the Bombay Cotton Exchange today was the official opening of trading in the Broach A/May 1937, which is being quoted at a premium of Rs. 2/8 lower than the J/August contract.

Following a rise of 7 points in N. York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 206/4 for July/August contract. During the initial stage market maintained a firm tone due to support from a prominent operators. Mahajan operators were also reported to be buyers at the beginning. As a result of which prices went up to Rs. 206/10. Later transactions in New Broach contract officially took place. A good amount of straddle business was put through. Gradually the tightness so far witnessed in old contracts vanished. The rates began to react and Broach July climbed down to Rs. 205/8.

Liverpool market opened to-day unchanged as expected. The local market fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	203 4 0
Broach J/A	204 12 0
Broach A/M 1937	199 12 0
Oomra May	188 4 0
Oomra July	188 0 0
Bengal May	160 8 0
Bengal July	158 0 0
Broach Tejimandi July	11 8 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 22

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M	150	3200

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, April 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 175	171	166	163	
Punjab	... 175	171	166	163	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	199	196	193	190	...
C P No. 1	213	210	207	204	...
C P No. 2	205	202	199	196	...
Broach No. 2	... 213	210	207	203	
Punjab-Ame	... 225	222	219	215	
Surat	... 250	247	244	240	
Rajpipla	... 245	242	239	235	
Navsari	... 257	254	251	247	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 22.

Bengal Superfine	171/173
Bengal Fine	168/169
Bengal F.G.	165/166
C. P. 1 Fine	205/206
C. P. 2 Fine	200/201
Arvi Fine	201/202
Ellichpur Fine	198/199
Berar Fine	195/196
Khamgaon Fine	196/197
Mulkapur Fine	192/195
Khandesh Fine	192/195
Jalna/Sailu Fine	194/195
Burwah Sanavad Fine	196/198
Mathia Fine	182/185
Dholera Fine	208/210
Broach Fine	209/216
Punjab/American	209/219
Sindh-American	209/219
Cambodia	269/274
Compta Good	234/239
Westerns	209/214
Miraj	214/219
Kampala	337/339
Busoga	334/336
Manza	309/314
Jagadia Ankleshwar	239/244
Surat	252/254
Navsari	256/259

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 22
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	716	266,263
Central India	713	239,976
Barsi and Nagar	343	142,708
Hyderabad Gaorani	98	33,210
Berar	1,531	290,944
Central Provinces	405	83,780
Total Oomras	3,806	1,056,881
Dholera	533	106,185
N W Provinces	...	61,520
Rajputana	93	65,273
Sind-Punjab	1,776	419,691
Broach	6,528	204,000
Coompta and Dharwar	886	26,554
Westerns Northerns	*384*	*21,180*
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	9,639
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,108
Egyptian and African	*2*	*146,672*
Comilla, Burma and *other sorts*	...	*462*
Total	14,108	2,233,212

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 16th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	*2,385*	*357,114*
Japan and China	8,000	860,780
Coast Ports	...	25,321
Up-country by Rail	...	137,478
Afloat in harbour *for Europe, China* and Japan	...	39,796
Total	10,475	1,420,489

PRODUCE
London, April 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels *nominal.*
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels *nominal.*
Wheat, South Australian parcels, April sellers 31/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, April 21.

Rio No. 7 on the Spot 6 1/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 22.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	266 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 21st instant	4.93 15/16
Japan/London 22nd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 22nd instant	7.24 3/4
Hongkong/London 22nd instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 22nd instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 21st instant	74.91
London/Belgium 21st instant	29.21
London/Switzerland 21st instant	15.16
London/Berlin 21st instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 21st instant	19 39 1/2
London/New York 21st instant	4.93 15/16
London/Amsterdam 21st instant	7.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 20th instant	£7-0-10
Gold 21st instant	£7-0-9 1/2
Silver London Ready 20th instant	20 1/2
21st instant	20 9/16
Silver London Forward 20th instant	20 1/2
21st instant	20 9/16
Silver New York Ready 20th instant	46
21st instant	45 3/4
London Discounts 3 mos 20th instant	9/16 p.c.
21st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 20th instant	11/16 p.c.
21st instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

COTTON DEALINGS IN NEW CROP

BOMBAY, April 22.

Business was done to-day in new crop Broach April May 1937 at Rs. 202/8 at a discount of Rs 4 as compared with Broach J./A. 1936 delivery.

GOLD DULL

Bombay, April 22.

It was a featureless trading in the gold section. In absence of any incentives either from local or foreign sources, operators show an apathetic attitude.

Trading in the 1st settlement started at Rs. 34/13/3. Price movements are monotonously small in absence of important transactions.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 13 3
First settlement	34 13 6
Second settlement	34 13 3

SILVER QUIET

Bombay, April 22.

In the silver section a rather dull tone was noticeable to-day. The local bull operators seem to be confused by the attitude adopted by the U. S. Treasury. It is awaiting the opportunity when the Indian speculators may change from their "long" side so that purchases from China could be affected at somewhat cheaper rates.

Silver prices in London yesterday were fixed higher by 1/16d. per oz. for both spot and forward positions. After the fixations, Indian buying was again countered by selling Chinese interest. N. York spot was quoted at 45 1/2 cents the Montreal futures closed with an irregular trend May and July losing 35 and 15 points respectively. The *Shanghai rate remained stationary.*

To-day the silver market opened at *Rs. 50/14* for the 1st settlement. Apparently the bullish fervour appears to be calmed down mostly due to indifferent *foreign advices and less encouraging* upcountry demand. Later on *prices improved by about two annas on* scattered covering operators. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed with the rate oscillating between *Rs.* 51 and *Rs.* 50/15.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	50 15 0
First settlement	50 15 0
Second settlement	51 1 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 21.

May	46.10—35
July	46.65+15
September	*46.00*

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 21.

Spot silver prices were reduced 1/4 cent to 45 1/2 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 21.

Spot	20 9/16
Forward	20 0/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 21.

Spot [illegible] Sterling

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	34
Electric Bond Common	26
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	72
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	81
Columbia Gas	19
United Corpn.	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	14
American Tel. and Tel.	163 1/2
Western Union Telg.	84
New York Central	36 3/4
Erie R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Northern Pacific Rly.	30
United States Steel	66 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36
General Motor	65 3/4
Sperry Corp.	18
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
Int. Cement	46
Socony	14
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
American Smelting	77

Decline apparently finished.
Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19/20th April	15,603
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,219,104
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,754,358
Increase	464,746

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
May 137 July 128 Oct. 135 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 205—Liverpool May 6.25 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 206/8—Liverpool July 6.04 Rs. 58 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 205—New York May 11.49 Rs. 53 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 206/8—New York July 11.19 Rs. 45 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21.

Broach A/M. Op. 202 3/4; Highest 203 3/4; Lowest 202 1/2; Closing 203 1/4

Broach J/A. Op. 204 1/2; Highest 205 1/4; Lowest 204; Closing 204 3/4

Oomra May Op. 188 1/4; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 188; Closing 188 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 187 3/4; Highest 188 1/4; Lowest 187 1/2; Closing 188.

Bengal May Op. 162 1/2; Highest 162 1/2; Lowest 161 1/2; Closing 161 1/2.

Bengal July 159 1/4; Highest 159 1/4; Lowest 158 3/4; Closing 158 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 6 1/2.

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP

Bombay, April 22.

The statement below shows the present estimates of area and yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton:—

Oomras 10,641,000 acres, 1,764,900 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

Bengals 3,638,000 acres, 1,337,000 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

Dholleras 1,953,000 acres, 424,000 yields in 400 lbs. bales.

Broach 1,346,000 acres, 307,000 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

Americans 1,926,000 acres, 901,000 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

Others 5,635,000 acres, 995,000 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

Total 25,138,000 acres, 5,728,000 yield in 400 lbs. bales.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 22.

April	(196.10)	196.00—10
July	(196.00)	196.10+70
October	(196.40)	197.10+80

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2/12 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.
London, April 21.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.93 15/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Mardin	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28
Brussels	29.21
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.16
Prague	119.50

SEEDS.
London, April 21.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. *ton April sellers*	£10/16/3
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers	£12/13/9
Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers	£13/39
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers	£12/13/9
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers	£12/15/0

LONDON METALS.
London, April 21.

Copper Braziers	£ 50 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£ 14
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool, F.O.B.	£206 3/4
Yellow Metal	£ 40 1/2
Corrugated Sheet, 24 houge	£ 12 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard rubber

Scattered Long Liquidation

Market Dull With Limited Business

BOMBAY: April 22.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with general long liquidation.

There was a marked absence of any buying and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In the absence of business Tata Steel Shares assumed sagging tendency.

The Share Bazar will remain closed on Friday, the 24th inst. being Jubilee Day.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay: April 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	681 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	161 14
100	Central India	218 12
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	157 8
1000	Hindustan	575 0
100	Indore	60 10
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	182 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 22.

Century 162 161/14
Bom. Dyeing 681 682 680 681/4
Kohinoor 183 182/8
Central India 220 218/12
New Great 101 100/10
Simplex 65/10 66 65
Swadeshi 159 158 160
Bundi 37/2 37/4 36/14
I. Cement 468 463 464 465
Punjab 25/14 25/10 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 482 485 483 482/8
Andhra 1657 1660 1655 1652/8
Tata Hydro 159/11 159/6
Tata Power 1480 1482 1481/4
Tram. Ord. 156/14 156/4
T. Steel Dfd. 522 518 520 517 518 516
T. Steel Ord. 148 147/8 147/4 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 169/12 169/8 169
Bellapur 162 161 162/8
B. Steam 273 274
B. Burma 392 393 393 391 393 391/4

250	Laxmi	575 0
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	100 10
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,935 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	160 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1,140 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	105 4
25-50	Central	32 2
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	129 8
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 14
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	465 0
40	Katni Def.	2145 0
100	Katni Ord.	366 4
75	Okha	267 8
10	Punjab	25 10
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	123 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	4,990 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,552 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bombay Tram	156 4
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	220 0
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 6
1000	Tata Power	1,481 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	886 4
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	760 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	516 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	198 2
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	278 6
125	Bombay Burma	391 4
50	Bombay Burma Con.	141 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6 0
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	108 2
100	Indian Radio	501 4
100	Ind Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	15 12
30	Premier Construction	75 12
25	Tata Oil	14 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1507 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/15
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/15 and declined to Rs. 97/13 and improved to Rs. 97/15/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, April 21.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	86
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 7/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling *Loan 1958/68*	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling *Loan 1942/47*	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
British Consols 2 1/2 per cent	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 22.

	cwts.
Wheat	15,588
Linseed	21,534
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	710
Gingellyseed	523
Poppyseed	146
Groundnuts	7,292
Castorseed	1,176
Rice	9,249
Myrabollams	4,582
Cottonseed	15,439
Gram	3,626
Joowar	574
Maize	17
Barley	129
Bajree	1,208
Coal	1,783

BOMBAY METALS.
Bombay, April 22

London Market:—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£37/1/8
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£37/2/6
Standard Copper 3 months	£37/7/6
Electrolytic copper	£41/15/0
New York Market:—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-6-0
Tone:—Firm.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-4-36	6661000	4154000
Receipts yesterday 21-4-36	4000	5000
Exports to date 21-4-36	5299000	3351000
Stock at Ports 17-4-36	1833000	2106000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-4-36	1949000	1447000
Stock at Liverpool 17-4-36	724000	749000
Visible Supply 17-4-36	8179000	4998000
Quantity in sight 17-4-36	11446000	7460000
Quantity out of *sight* 17-4-36	3373000	7783000

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 21.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt May sellers 26/3
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/June sellers 26/4½

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Nation's Protest Against Subhas' Detention

All-India Expression On May 10

Jawahar's Suggestion To All Congressmen And Others

Lucknow Resolution To Be Reiterated

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

It has been suggested that a special day should be fixed for an All-India expression of our indignation and resentment against the arrest and detention of Mr. Subhas Bose. I gladly commend this suggestion to all Congressmen and others and fix Sunday, May 10 for this purpose, when public meetings should be held all over the country and resolutions passed on Subhas Babu's arrest conveying greetings of the people to our comrade.

Subhas Babu's arrest is one of the latest and most significant instances of widespread and intensive suppression of civil liberties in India. It is desirable, therefore, that this wider aspect is also stressed, and the resolution passed by the Lucknow Congress on the suppression of civil liberties should be placed before the public, and endorsed by them at all public meetings.

It will be remembered that the question of protecting civil liberty is one that affects all Indians, whatever political or other party or group they might belong, or whether they belong to none. It is not a matter that affects Congressmen only. Therefore, on this question we should invite the co-operation of all who believe in civil liberty and endeavour to build up a joint front on this issue."—A.P.

A. I. T. U. C. SESSION IN BOMBAY

Jawaharlal Likely To Attend

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. and sympathisers was held at Indira Building in the G. K. U. office on Wednesday evening.

In the absence of the president of the T.U.C. Mr. Ruikar who is in prison and Mr. Khedgikar, General Secretary, who is out of Bombay. Mr. V. B. Karnik, Secretary said they had to carry on the work of holding the session in Bombay successfully.

The work of sub-committees formed hitherto was examined and the future programme was considered at the meeting.

The sub-committee formed with powers to co-opt are that of publicity, propaganda, mandap, accomodation, office, entertainment etc.

The open session will be held in the Kamgar Maidan, Parel on May 17.

In aid of the Reception Committee of the T.U.C. two public performances of "Queen Christina" at Roxy on April 26 and of the Hindi picture "Devidas" at Minerva on May 3 have been arranged.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to attend the session in view of the important agenda that is to be dealt with.

Pandit Jawaharlal's visit will have a bearing on the efforts at present made to bring about an alliance between the Congress and A.I.T.U.C.

A letter from Pt. Jawaharlal indicating his wish to be present at the session was read by Mr. V. B. Karnik.

After carrying on some routine business the meeting terminated.

ADOPTION OF SCRIPT

Jawaharlal Clears Misunderstanding

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Interviewed on the Viceroy's broadcast speech, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he had read the speech only in parts and did not believe it in any way changed the situation.

Script for India

Regarding the formation of a Nationalist Party he said it was too early to predict anything. Events quite unforeseen may happen during the election time which may upset all present calculations but he was unwilling to express any further opinion at this stage.

Referring to the adoption of a script, Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had been misreported as favouring the Roman Script. What he said was that the Roman character possessed some good points, but the question whether it would be advantageous for India, should be examined. He expressed the opinion that the Roman character was not suited to their needs. He said that he had dealt with this question in his book which was to be published shortly.

Referring to the reported opening of a volunteer training centre to be started at Allahabad, he said that it was all in the air and nothing definite had been decided about it as yet, but the question was likely to be taken up soon.

Regarding the impending meeting of the Congress Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal said that its time would be mostly taken up by domestic matters.

Impressed With Frankness

Opinion in Congress circles here regarding the Viceroy's broadcast speech shows agreement with Pandit Jawaharlal's view that it in no way changes the position so far as the Congress is concerned. Other sections of political thought seem well impressed with what they consider frankness on the part of the Viceroy and his desire to meet leaders and learn things.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Nagpur on the morning of April 23, and will return to Allahabad after attending the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha.—A. P.

"SIMPLY OBEY CONGRESS"

"C. R.s" Advice To Madras People For Solving Country's Problem

MADRAS, April 22.

The new Constitution was more dangerous to India than the Treaty of Versailles was to Germany. The only issue was how should they break the Indian Treaty of Versailles. Those who wanted to solve the issue should simply obey the Congress mandate and return Congress in the elections.

Thus declared Mr. Rajagopalachariar, presiding at a meeting in the Congress House last night at which the leaders who attended the Lucknow Session of the Congress from Madras explained the Congress decisions. It was impossible, added Mr. Rajagopalachariar, for the Congress to satisfy all parties by its decisions.

Referring to the question of office acceptance, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that even if there had been a unanimity of opinion, the issue would have been postponed. Many things might happen between now and the election. Lord Linlithgow had shown extraordinary sympathy for the agriculturists, but he considered the Congress decision on the subject was best and statesmanlike under the circumstances.—A.P.

AHRAR PARTY & ELECTIONS

Out To Oppose Coalition Of Sir Fazli Hussein And Sir S. Hayat Khan

NEW DELHI, April 21

The inauguration of election campaign by Sir Fazli-Hussein on behalf of the Unionist Party in the Panjab has created some uneasiness in the Arhar circles.

Maulana Habib-ul-Rehman and Sayyad Attaullah Shah Bukhari, two prominent leaders of the Arhar Party, who are here at present, have already declared their determination to oppose the coalition of Sir Fazli Hussein and Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

The presence of the Ahrar leaders here was availed of by some members of the Muslim League in discussing the possible grouping in the ensuing provincial elections. It is understood that nothing definite emerged out of the negotiations which were conducted between Maulana Habib-ul-Rehman on the one hand and Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury and Raja Ghaznafar Ali on the other hand.

It is further understood that the Ahrar leader made it clear that they stood for the complete rejection of the new Constitution and there could be no compromise on that issue on which they looked eye to eye with a large body of Congressmen. The negotiations will further be carried on, it is stated, shortly between Mr. Jinnah and the leaders of the Ahrar Party.

It is also understood that the Ahrar Party will contest the elections on the issues of complete political freedom and a revolutionary agrarian programme.

The party will inaugurate their election campaign after the Amritsar Conference.—United Press.

RECORD SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

51 Sittings With Average Attendance Of 120 Members

NEW DELHI: April 22.

The Legislative Assembly held to-day its 51st sitting of the session which, even if it concludes to-day, would be of a record length.

The average attendance of members has also been a record one, namely 120. The highest was on the "Ottawa" voting day, when 138 members attended, while the lowest was on the 6th April, when it dropped to 89.

Questions asked during the session number 1,840 for oral answers and 616 for written answers, besides a number of short-notice questions answered during the session.

One unusual feature of the session was that, out of the eight pending Bills inherited from the last Simla session only one relating to Payment of Wages was passed and the rest are put off to the next Simla session.

Nine of the new Bills introduced in this session by the Government were passed, while the Finance Bill was certified.

To-day's debate is mainly related to the Tariff Bill relating to fents.—A.P.

SUICIDE TO SAVE HONOUR

Two Women Make Grave Allegations Against Police Officers

JUBBULPORE, April 22.

Sensational allegations against some responsible police officers were made in the court of the Gadarwara Magistrate by two young women who are being prosecuted for attempting to commit suicide.

Called upon by the Magistrate to explain what led them to attempt at ending their lives, the women said that some officers-in-charge of local police stations, in the course of investigations of some cases, entered into their house and taking advantage of their loneliness outraged their modesty.

This, the women contended, was too much for them to bear and in order to save their honour they decided that it was better to end their lives by throwing themselves into a well, rather than live a life of disgrace. But before they could successfully operate their plans, they were rescued by some unknown persons.—United Press.

FIFTH FACTORY FIRE IN SHEIKHPURA

SHEIKHPURA, April 20.

Two serious fires one in the cotton factory of Messrs. Parshotam Singh and sons at Sheikhpura and the other in the cotton factory of Sardar Santokh Singh at Chukarkana, occurred here almost simultaneously after midnight to-day. A considerable damage to property is estimated.

This is the fifth factory fire at Sheikhpura and four that Chukarkana during the last few days.—United Press.

KARACHI TAXI STRIKE CONTINUES

KARACHI, April 21.

Leaders of the Taxi-drivers Union held conversations with the District Magistrate this afternoon, and discussed the suggestion that the drivers of that union would deposit money to cover the third party risk. The strike is continuing unabatedly, and the result of the conversations is being awaited.—A. P.

A COMPROMISE

NEW DELHI, April 22.

It is understood that a compromise has been arrived at in the lobby whereby all parties would agreed to amend the duties on fents in the Tariff Bill, making 35 per cent standard duty and 25 per cent on United Kingdom goods.—A.P.

'Taxi-Drivers' Figures Are Optimistic'

GOVT. UPHOLD POLICE CHIEF'S STAND

But Owners Are At Liberty To Run Cars At Less Than Maximum Rate

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of misunderstandings regarding Governmnet's attitude towards the strike of the Bombay taxi drivers, the following note is issued for the information of the public.

Under rule 41 of the Public Conveyances (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, the Commissioner of Police (Licensing Authority) is empowered to fix the maximum rate at which taxis may ply for hire. This maximum rate together with the meter system is adopted in order to protect the public from exorbitant demands by taxi drivers and to facilitate the calculation of conveyance, waiting and luggage charges. It is, however, open to any taxi owner to agree to carry passengers for a rate lower than the maximum.

"OPTIMISTIC FIGURES.

Figures supplied by the Taxi Drivers' Union in support of their request for a 4 anna maximum rate have been exhaustively examined. These figures are based on the use of the cheapest car of its type on the market and also of the cheapest and, in some cases, inferior materials and supplies. In addition, an unduly favourable and optimistic estimate has been taken of the length of service that a car can render and this cannot be realised in practice as an average. This optimism is further expressed in the estimated returns. It must not be forgotten that the demand for axi service must reach a limit somewhere and, taking all things into consideration, it is not reasonable to suppose that there will ever be sufficient custom for taxis in Bombay (approximately 1000) to do 12,000 fare-earning miles each a year since this would mean carrying approximately 40,000 passengers every day. It is understood that the motor trade as represented by the Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Association, have estimated that, provided a taxi does actually run 18,000 miles a year, the running costs will be 2 annas 9 pies per mile. This means that the cost for 3 miles will be 8 annas 3 pies whereas the actual fare earned is only 8 annas on a basis of 2 earning miles out of 3: in other words the loss is one pie per running mile. To meet this deficiency the Union has conjectured that each taxi will earn Rs. 600 a year waiting charges, i.e., 2 rupees a day, and in addition 150 rupees a year for the carriage of luggage. Such figures are, in Government's opinion, highly speculative. Taxis plying from certain stands, for example, in the vicinity of railway stations or hotels, might possibly earn this amount of extras, but it would be very unwise to assume that every taxi will do so. Therefore, while it may be possible, in the most favourable circumstances, to run a taxi at less than 6 annas a mile, Government agree with the Commissioner of Police that it would not be safe to adopt 4 annas as an economic maximum.

The majority of the cars belonging to the members of the Taxi Drivers Union are old, and, presumably as a consequence of this, the Union in their original figures made no mention whatever of depreciation. In addition it must be emphasised again that the figures submitted by the Union are based on the cheapest possible vehicle, materials and supplies, and if these figures were adopted in order to justify the introduction of a 4 anna rate, Government would be open to the complaint that they were restricting fair and competitive trading by closing the market to owners or owner-drivers who desired to run a well-found taxi and to maintain it in a really efficient condition without having to pare expenses by resorting to cheap and inferior materials.

CHOICE OF LESSER RATE.

Finally Government desire to emphasise again that the rate fixed is a maximum rate, and that if the members of the Taxi Drivers Union desire to ply at 4 annas a mile they are at liberty to do so. But Government must agree with the Commissioner of Police that to fix 4 annas as a maximum rate would in the long run be injurious both to the taxi owners and to the public. It might confer a temporary benefit on the owners of the older taxis, but in fixing a legal maximum it is the duty of Government to take a longer view in the interests of fair trading and of the public generally. The existing standard of taxis is not high, the great majority of vehicles being well past their prime. Government cannot agree to a measure which would, in their opinion, inevitably lead to a further deterioration.

VICTORIA DRIVERS STAND WITH TAXI-MEN

Three weeks of Taxi-strike in the city of Bombay are concluded.

All this time the taxi-men's demand for four annas taxis has been gathering momentum. The plea that the victoriawallas are against the Taximen's demand does not hold water any longer as the Taximen are holding their Council of Action meetings in the premises of the Victoriawallahs Association itself! (of which Mr. Jhabwallah is an erstwhile president) on invitation in Bapsy St., Nagpada.

It is understood that the Victoriawallah's A... agrees with th... Taxi Dri... tion of... and gi...

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

THERE IS ONLY ONE CLUE TO THE LOCATION OF LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL ---WILL WADE SEE IT?
TERRY, COME HERE!
THERE'S NO SENSE IN LOOKING FOR HALLOWELL ANY LONGER ---- HE'S GONE BY NOW! ----
THE COLONEL'S RIGHT, WADE -- WE MIGHT AS WELL GO--
WAIT! THAT DOG HAD A REASON FOR BARKING AT THAT MANHOLE! -- DONAVAN, WE'RE GOING TO TAKE A LOOK!
EGAD, IT'S HALLOWELL!
INSPECTOR! - HE LOOKS --- HE'S NOT! ----
HE'S UNCONSCIOUS, BUT HIS HEART'S STILL BEATING --- IF THE DOG HADN'T FOUND HIM HE'D HAVE DIED FROM SEWER GAS ---HE'S GOT TO GET TO THE HOSPITAL -- AT ONCE!
3-30
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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